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DAILY REPORT

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GROMYKO CITED ON DISARMAMENT, FOREIGN POLICY

LD191712 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Jan 81

["Andrey Gromyko on USSR Foreign Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS--"Curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament have been and remain the major objectives of the USSR foreign policy," Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, writes in the latest issue of the magazine KOMMUNIST (COMMUNIST). In his article "The Leninist Foreign Policy in the Modern World," Andrey Gromyko writes that curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament constitute "a task of historic importance. Proceeding from Lenin's deduction that disarmament is the ideal of socialism, our country is making efforts to prevent the danger of war, emanating from imperialism, as its main source, which steadily builds up military arsenals."

"Of course," Andrey Gromyko writes, "the Soviet Union is concerned with ensuring its own security and the security of its allies and friends. Yet, in solving this task, it proceeds from the interests of defence, which was repeatedly stressed by Leonid Brezhnev. The USSR has never striven and does not strive for military superiority. It should also be clear that the Soviet Union and the socialist community cannot allow, and will not allow, the changing of the present military parity between socialism and capitalism."

The USSR foreign minister noted that the Soviet Union is ready to accept any constructive steps to solve the problem of ending the arms race and to promote disarmament.

Writing about the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the treaty "could provide one of the effective obstacles in the way of the further pile-up of the most destructive and costly weapons. The whole responsibility for the failure, until now, to ratify the treaty rests with the American side, the American administration and Washington."

"Regrettably," the article stresses, "Washington at present continues to work for the further postponement for an indefinite period of time the ratification of the treaty. All this is neither in the interests of the American, nor the Soviet people or other peoples of the world. On its part, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is prepared to ratify the SALT II treaty and implement all its provisions."

Andrey Gromyko stressed that "the Soviet Union cannot and will not participate in the talks which will render null and void the SALT II treaty and crush the basic principles of the treaty which were used in signing the treaty and which provide the basis of the SALT I treaty. The Soviet Union is dealing with any U.S. administration as the leadership of that country and is hoping for the continuity of their decisions and for their reliability as a partner. The SALT II treaty provisions are concerned with the most important aspects of the security of the USSR and the USA, and our country rejects categorically any approach which would place one of the sides at a disadvantage."

The article goes on to say that "one must include in the category of undoubtedly positive facts in the present international life the USSR-initiated Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation in Europe. The principled approach of the Soviet Union to these talks is that the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons should be discussed simultaneously and in organic connection with the problem of American nuclear forward-based means and that agreements which can be reached in the course of the talks will be implemented only after the SALT II treaty comes into force."

Touching upon military detente in Europe, Andrey Gromyko stressed that "the Warsaw Treaty countries have suggested that all participatory countries in the all-European conference conclude a treaty on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional weapons against one another. A good basis for achieving positive agreements is created by these countries' initiatives at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe."

"Our country," the article says, "together with the other countries of the socialist community, comes out in favor of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference might become a major milestone on the path of strengthening the foundations of peace on the European Continent."

"The decision in principle to convene this conference as well as recommendations on the procedure and contents of its work," Andrey Gromyko continued, "can and should be adopted by the meeting of representatives of the European conference participatory countries, which is being held in Madrid now. In the course of the Madrid meeting the Soviet Union, which firmly supports strict observance of the principles and undeviating fulfilment of the provisions of the Final Act as a single whole, puruses, while overcoming the nonconstructive and unilateral approach of the NATO countries, a line to elaborate agreements in order to stabilize and deepen the detente process in Europe, and to make further steps in all the basic aspects of strengthening security and developing cooperation on this continent."

"Of considerable importance for the mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation of the USSR with France and the FRG and for the mobilization of efforts to overcome the negative phenomena of the modern situation in Europe and on the international arena," the Soviet minister said, "were Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt. Our country intends to continue to maintain and develop on a mutual basis good relations with all West European countries. While giving a worthy response to Washington's moves aimed at undermining Soviet-American relations and at heightening tensions in the world, the Soviet Union displays readiness to normalize and improve its relations with the USA for the benefit of both countries' peoples, in the interests of universal peace. The only reliable way to develop relations between the USSR and the USA is to observe the principle of equality and equal security. Our country is ready to deal with the United States on an equitable basis, if the American side also displays readiness for it."

The article stresses that the Soviet Union has been and remains an advocate of a peaceful settlement of conflicts arising between states. It firmly declares for a just comprehensive settlement and establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

"Our country," Andrey Gromyko went on to note, "continues rendering necessary aid to the people of neighboring Afghanistan in their struggle to uphold the gains of the April revolution and defend the sovereignty of their state, in their efforts to achieve an end to armed interference in its internal affairs, armed incursions from the outside into Afghan territory, which are encouraged and sponsored by Washington and Beijing. This aid, which is granted at the request of the Afghan Government, is in full accord with the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was signed in 1978, and the UN Charter. The Soviet Union sees the right way to the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which is and must remain a nonaligned state, in the political programme, which was put forward by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980.' The countries, which really have a stake in a peaceful settlement, must establish appropriate contacts with the Government of Afghanistan."

Andrey Gromyko has declared for the speediest peaceful settlement, without any interference from the outside, of the conflict which broke out between Iraq and Iran. He stressed the importance of the fresh Soviet initiative on the Persian Gulf, which was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, and noted that it is addressed to the USA, the other Western powers, China, Japan and all states, that will show interest in reaching agreement on the proposals, which were put forward.

"Such an agreement, a full-fledged party to which must, naturally, be the countries of that region, would meet their vital interests and serve as a reliable earnest for ensuring the sovereign rights and security of these states," Andrey Gromyko stressed.

The USSR foreign minister pointed out that the Soviet Union fully supports the initiative of the Indochinese countries on the turning of South-East Asia into a zone of peace.

Touching upon Soviet-Chinese relations, Andrey Gromyko pointed out: "In consistently opposing the expansionist ambitions of Beijing, the aggressive essence of its policy, which is permeated with pathological anti-Sovietism, the Soviet Union at the same time considers that it is necessary to normalize Soviet-Chinese inter-state relations along the principles of peaceful coexistence. And it is ready to pass in that direction its part of the way."

POSSIBILITY OF REVISED SALT PRINCIPLES HIT

LD202356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Oleg Nikolayev commentary: "On the Basis of Equality and Equal Security"]

[Text] The arms race, which in recent years has acquired a colossal scale, the author writes, is especially dangerous for the preservation of peace, as it represents a material preparation for war and strengthens the threat of world catastrophe. Experts consider that the quantity of nuclear weaponry accumulated in the world is sufficient to annihilate the entire population of our planet many times over. And still the arsenals of nuclear weaponry continue to be replenished.

Great efforts have been brought to bear to slow down and limit the arms race. Of course, at the center of this problem lies strategic arms limitation. The Soviet-U.S. SALT talks and the accords reached sowed the hope that nuclear conflict could be prevented. The Soviet-U.S. agreement represents a balance of the interests of our states, carefully worked out on the basis of equality and equal security reflecting the parity which has really come into being in strategic arms.

Nobody contends that this document is ideal from all viewpoints. However, it is a sensible compromise which is possible for today. The agreement is of equal advantage to both states. It takes into consideration equally the interests of their security. It is necessary to bring it into force, regardless of the state of relations between the two countries. However, Washington states that the SALT II treaty does not ensure U.S. interests and is more advantageous to the Soviet Union.

The new secretary of state, Haig, considers that the new administration must primarily be concerned with improving its military might. In the opinion of Weinberger, the new defense secretary, talks can take place no earlier than in 6 months time, and the United States, as he states, must hold these talks from a position of greater strength. This last sentence makes it clear that having dotted the "i", the United States would still like to acquire a position of supremacy. The parity which has emerged in strategic arms does not suit it.

It would not be inappropriate to recall here that the SALT process was commenced under a Republican administration and it was precisely then that the basic principles of equality and equal security were founded. The Soviet Union is against revising these principles. It would be naive to consider that the Soviet Union will reach an agreement which is disadvantageous to it. It is completely ruled out that we would hold talks as a result of which the United States would acquire unilateral advantages.

It is important not to lose sight of one circumstance. The rate of the arms race exceeds the rate of achievement of agreement on questions of their limitation. It is known that new weapon systems are currently being created, and the limitation of these may not be subject to mutual control. This signifies that in certain directions things may reach a point beyond which the possibility of concluding monitorable agreements on limiting the arms race will disappear.

AFANASYEV HEADS DELEGATION TO VIENNA TALKS

LD191617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Conference in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 14 Jan--An international forum entitled "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente" is to be held this year in the Austrian capital. A conference to prepare the forum has opened in Vienna. Taking part in it are politicians and public figures from many countries. The Soviet delegation is headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

In a businesslike atmosphere, the conference is discussing trends in present world development and emphasizing the increased public's increased potential in consolidating peace.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DISCUSS EUROMISSILES

LD191501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 5

[Special correspondent A. Vasilyev report: "Against Nuclear Missiles"]

[Text] Brussels, 14 Jan--A meeting of the leaders of the Social Democratic parties of Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway has been held in Amsterdam at the initiative of socialists from Belgium and the Netherlands. The leaders included Norwegian Defense Minister T. Stoltenberg, Dutch Labor Party Chairman J. Den Uyl, K. van Miert, president ot the Flemish Socialists' Party, and Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen.

The meeting in Amsterdam was devoted to the elaboration of a joint stance with respect to the nuclear arms race and the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of NATO's European members. Those assembled voiced concern at the continuing arms race and Washington's persistent desire to get the Netherlands and Belgium to agree to make their territory available to U.S. missiles.

As is known, Denmark and Norway have opposed in principle the deployment of nuclear weapons on their land in peacetime. The Netherlands has deferred a decision on the missiles for 2 years while Belgium has put off the decision indefinitely.

Van Miert, the leader of the Flemish Socialists, noted that the "small" NATO countries are playing a far from small role in resisting Washington's plans to turn West Europe into U.S. nuclear hostages. At the meeting the socialists' views were coordinated with a view to preventing their countries' involvement in a new round of the nuclear arms race. According to press reports, the participants in the meeting voiced the hope that the example of the "small" West European countries would influence the bigger states which have agreed to take the new U.S. missile systems.

According to the statement made by Dutch Social Democrat (M. van Traa) those assembled considered that consultations between the "small" countries would make an important contribution to the possible limitation of NATO nuclear forces in West Europe. They expressed the hope that FRG and British representatives would join their discussions. It is planned to send an invitation to the next meeting of this sort to W. Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party.

KORNILOV ASSAILS WEST'S 'SOVIET THREAT MYTH'

LD191301 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Yuri Kornilov "International Review": "Behind the Screen of the 'Soviet Threat'"]

[Text] Exploitation of the lie about the "Soviet threat" is nothing new. British Premier Chamberlain expatiated about it, concluding a deal with Hitler in Munich with the aim of turning his aggressive aspirations against the Soviet Union. The Nazis, making a piratical attack on the USSR, covered themselves by shouting about the "Soviet threat." Those who created the NATO military bloc also referred to it, as did those who at one time proclaimed in the West the policy of "rolling back communsim," directed against the USSR. Substantiating this line, J.F. Dulles, an apostle of the "cold war," said back in the fifties: "To make the country bear the burden associated with the upkeep of powerful armed forces it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere similar to the psychological atmosphere of wartime, to create the impression of a threat from outside." This provocative "concept" serves even today as a guide to action for the NATO countries, above all the United States, where J. Carter's administration has elevated anti-Soviet hysteria to the level of state policy.

For certain U.S. circles it has become a kind of rule to try to ascribe to "Moscow's machinations" practically all important international events provided these events have taken place contrary to the will and plans of the imperialists and their followers and allies. The growing struggle of revolutionary and national liberation forces advocating peace and independence is leading to the collapse of regimes and orders have outlived their day and is changing the face of entire continents. But here is a characteristic feature: At every stage of this struggle--be it the patriots' victory in Angola or the revolution in Afghanistan, the overthrow of the criminal Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea or the fall of Somoza's antipopular dictatorial regime in Nicaragua, the oil-exporting states' statements that they firmly intend to control their own natural wealth or, say, the success of democratic forces at elections in some West European country--every time, a heartrendering wail comes from Washington about the "hand of Moscow," which is allegedly "threatening stability in the world." But what, one wonders, is the aim of this maneuver? It is quite obvious that it is not the mythical "Soviet threat" which frightens the imperialists, but the threat of radical, inevitable and--as a rule--irreversible social changes.

Another aspect of the Western propaganda is the attempt to substantiate the existence of the imaginary "Soviet threat" with references to the "aggrevvive" nature of Soviet military doctrine and the increasing "inequality" of the forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Western--above all, American--politicians and the bourgeois press keep deafening ordinary people with all kinds of figures and "data" which, as a rule, are fabricated within the CIA and other Western special services and allegedly testify to an "unprecedented growth in Soviet military budgets and armaments." Making use of these fabrications, certain U.S. circles are trying to justify a sharp increase in military expenditure, a refusal to curb the strategic arms race and a course of ensuring military superiority for the United States and NATO. It is apposite to recall that whereas the Pentagon budget for 1977 was reckoned at $130.2 billion, for 1981 it has been set at $171.5 billion, and in fiscal 1982 (which begins on 1 October this year) that sum, according to American press reports, will reach the astronomical figure of $196.4 billion. That is the dangerous, grave militarist legacy which the present U.S. rulers are handing over to the Republican administration, that is the value of J. Carter's promises.

It is well known--and this has been admitted repeatedly by top U.S. and NATO leading figures--that there is parity and approximate equilibrium of military forces between the Warsaw Pact countries on the one hand and the NATO member states on the other. The pivotal principle which has determined and continues to determine Soviet military-political strategy is also known: Everything for defense, nothing more. [paragraph continues]

As the declaration of Warsaw Pact states adopted in May 1980 stresses with the utmost clarity, the fraternal countries "have, have had and will have no other strategic doctrine than a defensive one, have, have had and will have no intention of creating a nuclear first strike potential. By virtue of the very nature of their social system they cannot and will not seek to create 'spheres of influence' or to establish military or political control over any regions or international transport communications."

What really lies behind the "Soviet threat" ballyhoo is unintentionally revealed by the campaigns' Washington directors themselves. As can easily be observed, they are particularly active when it is necessary to push through a new military budget, give the "green light" for new types of lethal weapons and justify the growing aggressiveness of the Pentagon and NATO. What a ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat" was kicked up by American and NATO propaganda in the winter and early spring of 1978. Whom did that suit, who inspired that ballyhoo? The answer followed in May of the same year, when, under U.S. pressure, the Washington NATO Council session adopted an unprecedented program for building up NATO's military arsenals. Another sudden upsurge in fabrications about the "USSR's aggressiveness" occurred in fall 1979. And so? It soon became known that Washington and NATO, contrary to the spirit of detente, had adopted a decision on the deployment in a number of West European countries of nearly 600 new American missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Last year, using events in Afghanistan as a pretext, certain U.S. and NATO circles again whipped up hysteria (and are continuing to do so) about the "Soviet threat," this time emphasizing the "USSR's desire to break through to warm seas." That is nothing but an attempt to provide a cover for the aggressive actions of the United States, which has unleashed and is continuing an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan and is indulging in sabrer rattling off the shores of sovereign oil-extracting states in the Persian Gulf zone, exerting flagrant pressure on Iran, stepping up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and supporting Beijing's provocations against Vietnam, Kampuchean and Laos.

Without minimizing the danger implicit for the cause of peace in "psychological warfare" against the USSR, it should be said quite definitely that attempts by the enemies of detente to introduce into people's awareness the story that the Soviet Union is allegedly striving to obtain military superiority are failing increasingly frequently. This is natural. After all, millions of people on various continents can see for themselves--and the whole course of events confirms it--that the Soviet Union does not need war, it threatens no one, while the pivot of its foreign policy has been and remains the doctrine of peace and the peoples' security. Our country is one of the main initiators and active participants in all actions to consolidate detente both in Europe and elsewhere. Clear confirmation of this is provided by the recent Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and tranquility in the Persian Gulf. The CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990," which is currently being discussed widely in our country, indicates that all the Soviet people's plans and aspirations are associated with peace and fall within the sphere of peaceful, creative labor.

At the same time millions of people on various continents also see something else--the policy of the United States and NATO, which are stubbornly trying to torpedo detente. What concepts form the basis of that policy today? There is the notorious "Carter doctrine," which proclaims huge areas of the world thousands of miles from America's shores to be a sphere of America's "vital interests." There is the so-called "new U.S. nuclear strategy" expounded in Presidential Directive No 59 and aimed at preventing progress in the cause of curbing the arms race. It is only necessary to compare these two radically different foreign policy lines to realize who is defending peace and who is threatening it.

"The Soviet Union's foreign policy pursues clear and noble aims," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his New Year message to the Soviet people. "We want peace for all peoples.... The Soviet Union resolutely advocates detente and the strengthening of cooperation and says a firm 'no' to the arms race and to the complications and conflicts created by imperialist policy. This consistent, principled course, warmly supported by millions of people of good will, cannot be discredited by any slanderers."

SECOND CSCE STAGE SHOULD DISCUSS PACT PROPOSALS

LD201150 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The second, concluding stage of the meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is to open at the Madrid Palace of Congresses in a seven days' time. To correctly assess its significance, the tasks facing it, one should recall how the first stage of the Madrid meeting was held and what were its results.

It is no secret to anybody that certain circles in the West, particularly overseas, in the course of the first stage did their utmost to bury the Helsinki spirit, to stop the process of international detente, to draw the world again into "cold war" trenches. All their tactics were "programmed" for confrontation, but not for the quest of mutually acceptable decisions, for discrediting the Helsinki accords but not for putting them into life. It is exactly for this purpose that attempts were made to draw the Madrid meeting into a fruitless discussion on particular, secondary issues, questions which have nothing to do with problems of the meeting.

But these tactics have failed--the Madrid meeting has not been thwarted: Detente has struck too deep roots in international life!

In the course of the first stage of the meeting its participants submitted more than 90 proposals, half of them--by socialist countries. These proposals should now be discussed in a businesslike constructive spirit. Decisions, acceptable to all, should be found.

Adoption of a mutually-acceptable decision on convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is one of the most important, if not the most important, task of the coming second stage. Such a conference could make a substantial contribution to the development of the process that began in Helsinki. Really durable peace cannot be ensured without supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere. The more so in Europe through the territory of which runs the line of confrontation of two military-political groupings with large arsenals of weapons of mass destruction. To prevent a fatal explosion, necessary steps should be taken to strengthen security, to lessen the threat of war, to restore mutual trust.

This is exactly the aim of concrete proposals of the USSR, other Warsaw treaty member-countries, for instance: the proposal that all the states, parties to the all-European conference, should conclude between them a treaty on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional weapons against each other; the proposal not to expand military-political groupings in Europe; to strengthen the guarantees of security of the non-nuclear European states; to broaden the measures of trust in Europe.

To put these proposals into life what is necessary is political will of all parties to the Madrid meeting for mutual understanding and attainment of concrete agreements. The countries of the socialist community do have such a will!

RASSADIN VIEWS DRA MUSLIM SUMMIT STATEMENT

LD200015 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has circulated a statement in connection with the summit conference of the Muslim countries to be held in Mecca at the end of this month. A commentary by Leonid Rassadin.

The document outlines Afghanistan's position on questions that are today uppermost in the minds of people in the Islamic world. At a time when the United States has aggravated to the extreme the situation in the Middle East and southwest Asia, the confirmation by Afghanistan of its principled course is especially important. Washington is doing all it can to distract the attention of the Muslim countries from discussing the most cardinal and pressing problems, notably the situation that has developed in the region as a result of attempts by the United States, Israel and Egypt to impose on the Arab people capitulatory terms of a seperate Middle East settlement. What they want in effect is to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab lands, including Jerusalem, through infringing on the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

What is more, in the Persian Gulf zone there has appeared a threat of U.S. armed interference in the affairs of the countries of the area. A huge naval armada of the United States and certain other NATO countries is being concentrated there. Besides, American military bases are being set up in the area. In these conditions Washington has sharply increased its pressure on the Muslim countries so as to have the so-called Afghan problem discussed at the coming conference in Saudi Arabia.

Why is this being done? There is, of course, the clear desire to worsen the situation around Afghanistan and whip up the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The Foreign Ministry also stresses in its statement that what is happening in Afghanistan is an internal affair and does not pose a threat to the peace and security of the region or of the world. There are no disputed issues between Afghanistan and Pakistan or between Afghanistan and Iran. The problems that do exist today have been created by the counterrevolutionary bands that are armed by Washington and Beijing and that are on their payroll. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stands firmly for a political settlement of the situation. One way of achieving that is through implementing the program advanced by the Afghan Government on 14 May last year. As for the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan, it was invited to help the Afghan people rebuff aggression from outside and the question about the date for its withdrawal can be discussed in the context of a political settlement, but not before the aggression is fully ended and guarantees are given that subversive actions from outside will not be resumed.

Attempts to impose on the Muslim countries at the coming conference a discussion of the so-called Afghan problem have nothing to do with their real interests. These attempts are clearly aimed at inflicting a blow on the Islamic world and at depriving it of the possibility to withstand the imperialist threat.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE NOTED

LD202138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2017 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] London, 20 Jan (TASS)--As a correspondent of the REUTER agency reports, a spokesman for the Carter administration, which today handed over power to the new Republican government, stated here that of the $8 billion that have been transferred for Iran in the agreement to free the U.S. embassy staff, the Iranian Government must today pay American and foreign banks $3.6 billion to clear debts.

Besides this, the spokesman stated, Iran, according to the agreement with the United States, must lay aside $1.5 billion to pay off possible claims. "Thus Iran retains less than $3 billion which it can dispose of as it likes", the spokesman stressed.

FURTHER ON CARTER CONFIRMATION OF AGREEMENT

LD191526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1256 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Jan (TASS)--President J. Carter announced in a short speech to reporters today that representatives of the United States in Algiers have signed an agreement on the release of employees of the American Embassy in Iran who were detained on 4 Nover 1979 on charges of spying. The Iranian side has signed the agreement in Tehran. The agreement envisages that after the release of the diplomats part of the Iranian assets frozen in the United States on the decision of J. Carter will be transferred to Iran.

As is well known, the Washington administration previously tried to obtain the release of the American personnel by force. (?With this end in mind), last April a provocative [words indistinct] commandoes was carried out on the territory of Iran which ended.

At the same time the United States threatened Iran with broader military operations using the naval armada concentrated in the Persian (?Gulf). Other measures of blackmail and pressure included the cutting of the personnel at the Iranian Embassy in the (?United States) and the introduction of a trade embargo against Iran.

However, all these actions of crude pressure did not produce the outcome desired by Washington, and in the final analysis the administration of J. Carter was forced to agree to the holding of talks with Iran as regards the conditions for the release of the American personnel. During the talks the Iranian side demanded that the United States return Iran's frozen assets.

TASS DENIES MEDIA COMPLICATING U.S.-IRANIAN TIES

LD191750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 19 Jan 81

["Tass Denial"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan (TASS)--Over the past few days in the United States the latest campaign hostile to the Soviet Union has been raised. It was started by statements from officials of the outgoing administration. Despite the facts, these persons are trying to attribute to Soviet mass media the desire to complicate American-Iranian relations.

It is perfectly evident to anyone who follows the development of international events that the United States, in the eyes of the entire world, has concentrated a powerful military force near Iran. The entire world press is writing about this, including the American press. This fact is not denied, indeed it cannot be denied by U.S. officials. What is more, direct threats have been heard coming from Washington more than once, including over the past few days, to use armed force against Iran. Therefore, reports appearing in Soviet mass media on this theme are merely reflecting the real position of things, and do not at all pursue any hidden aims.

Statements to the contrary issued by American officials cannot be assessed as anything other than a conscious attempt to mislead public opinion in the United States itself and in other countries concerning the real motives of those who, with the aid of similar statements, have started this slanderous hulaballoo.

As far as one can judge, this hullaballoo was needed by the Carter administration in order to complete its stay in Washington on a high anti-Soviet note, and to attempt to hand over a sort of "relay baton" to the new U.S. leadership. It must be supposed, however, that those who are concerned in this will be able to define the genuine meaning of this unworthy propaganda trick.

FURTHER ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR

Solution 'Appears Rejected'

LD202050 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The outgoing Carter administration has decided to double military aid to the junta in El Salvador from 5 to 10 million dollars, and we bring you comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev. And this is what he writes:

This additional military aid to the junta means that more helicopters, machineguns, mortars and other weapons will be used against the patriotic forces who are fighting for genuine freedom and independence of their country. By sending more arms and instructors to El Salvador, the United States appears to reject the political solution of the country's problems and relies solely on a military solution. These suspicions are fortified by continued reports of Guatemalan and Honduran involvement in the fighting.

The decision to double aid to the junta in El Salvador was taken last Friday almost right after President Carter made his farewell speech to the American people. In his speech Jimmy Carter said that it was both America's history and destiny to defend at home and abroad those who hunger for libery, thirst for human dignity and suffer in the name of justice.

Now what is it that the people of El Salvador are fighting for? Illiterate farmers join the ranks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to ensure a better future for their children, a more meaningful future rather than tilling small plots of land to make the local landlords richer. Young people, students and intellectuals are fighting against the junta because of their hunger for liberty and human dignity, that is, for all those things that President Carter listed in his farewell address.

But in Washington's opinion human dignity and liberty are for those who make money and follow blindly in the wake of the United States. Under the Batista dictatorship Cuba was turned into a huge casino and brothel for rich Americans to pass their vacations, and together with the pro-American dictator they couldn't care less about the dignity and human rights of the Cubans. Another example of America's divine drive for human dignity and liberty was her support of the Somoza family in Nicaragua. Anastasio Somoza stooped so low as to have pocketed millions of dollars in international aid to rebuild Managua after an earthquake. But as long as he allowed American companies to make a fast dollar out of this country's resources, human and mineral, he was a worthy ally and partner of the United States.

There are countless other examples, not only in Central and Latin America but in other parts of the world too, of what the American concept of liberty and human dignity brings to people. Just the other day the junta's troops killed about 100 civilians in El Salvador's San Vicente Province: Their bodies were burned to conceal the crime. They too have suffered in the name of justice, but not the justice Jimmy Carter meant in his farewell address, but the justice that's being done on the battlefields by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Tuchnin Hits 'Intervention'

LD191636 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 15 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "Intervention Against El Salvador": "On International Themes"]

[Text] El Salvador's Democratic Revolutionary Front declared: The Armed Forces of Guatemala and Honduras have carried out an armed intervention against the country. Honduran warplanes are bombing El Salvador's border regions and army subunits are heading for Chalatenango Department in order to try to surround and destroy insurgent detachments. Motorized subunits of the Guatemalan Army invaded the country's territory from the (Khuntiape) military base and took up strategic positions in Ahuachapan and Santa Ana departments, where detachment of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are active.

According to REUTER, the U.S. administration has officially announced that it is to resume military aid to the El Salvador junta, even though, as is well known, it never stopped but was merely given via secret channels.

The serious danger which the international public has long been pointing out is ominously becoming a reality: The invasion of El Salvador's territory by Honduran and Guatemalan troops can only be seen as the start of U.S. interventionist schemes.

It is no secret that the United States has long been hatching plans for armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, where the people have risen up against the dictatorial reactionary junta. Only the various possible versions of intervention have been considered. Since a direct armed incursion by U.S. troops into El Salvador could trigger a storm of condemnation throughout the world Washington's strategists have tended either to use "inter-American participation" as a cover for intervention or to set neighboring reactionary regimes against El Salvador's insurgent people. Despite enormous foreign policy pressure Washington has failed to embroil in the anti-El Salvador adventure those countries on the continent which belong to the Organization of American States. To judge by all accounts, it chose the second version--inducing the armed forces of the anti-popular regimes in Guatemala and Honduras to mount an intervention.

U.S. armed interference, implemented with the help of these two countries' puppet rulers, is taking place just when the flame of the people's uprising is spreading rapidly throughout El Salvador and the hated ruling junta is on the verge of collapse. Washington politicians, who so often insincerely and hypocritically expatiate on the supposed "Red menace" in other parts of the world, are now exposing themselves as an international gendarme blatantly and openly encroaching on the sovereignty and independence of a people who have risen up to wage a just struggle for freedom and democracy.

Official Washington, which is so fond of expatiating on "human rights," has decided to use direct armed interference to support the El Salvador junta, which has marked its period of dictatorial rule with the most savage repressions against the people. The United States has thereby revealed itself before the entire world public as a country violating the elementary norms of international law.

The United States has embarked upon a dangerous adventure in Central America. As Roberto Armillo, chairman of the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador, said, the U.S.-organized intervention could lead to an internationalization of the conflict and turn the Central American region into a hotbed of international tension. He called on the public of the whole world to strengthen solidarity with the patriots of El Salvador struggling courageously against a murderous dictatorship.

SOLTAN ON PROSPECTS FOR SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD201636 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] So the time of (?guesses) as to how the new administration will be acting is now over. Soon we'll be able to judge its actions, not from preelection rhetoric but from concrete deeds. (?Naturally, people) have every reason to expect from the leadership of such a big and influential power as the United States carefully weighed and responsible policies.

The last 2 years that the Carter administration was in office revealed what recklessness, pursuit of illusory advantages and disregard for objective principles of international development can lead to. It's the Carter administration that is largely responsible for the increasing (?military danger) in the world. The worsening of Soviet-American relations owning to Washington's actions has had a most negative effect on the international situation and it's not accidental, therefore, that there is so much talk today in the United States and in other countries about how these relations will be shaping under the new administration. Judging from opinion polls held in the United States, the majority of the Americans stand for their improvement, for a return to mutually-advantageous cooperation and for the joint searches of ways to curb the nuclear arms race.

In an interview given for the Soviet television, Senator Charles Percy, who heads the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, expressed the hope that Soviet-American relations will be put on a more stable basis and that (?the limits) will be defined more precisely of possible cooperation between the two countries.

Indeed, a carefully-weighed and realistic policy line would undoubtedly help Soviet-American relations return to normal and consequently help prevent the world from sliding down to a fatal brink. Yet one can't help but pay attention to a few alarming signs. During the endorsement of Reagan's appointment calls were made in Senate commissions for a further arms build-up and for an increase of the military spending inthe fiscal year up to $200 billion. Demands were also voiced to annul the SALT II treaty and negotiate with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. And the newly-appointed American state secretary, Alexander Haig, is in favor of such a tough policy.

But the Soviet Union is not a country that one can talk to from the position of strength. Attempts to try to secure a military superiority over the Soviet Union are dangerous and will lead nowhere. The Soviet leaders have stated on many occasions that the Soviet Union is aware of the importance that Soviet-American relations have for world peace. It stands, therefore, for the development of relations with the United States on a long-term basis, but it believes that there's only one way through which these relations can be promoted, that is through observing the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. The main thing is to go ahead with the efforts aimed at limiting strategic weapons on a mutual basis and the success of this undertaking lies at the core of the entire system of international security.

REPORTAGE ON INAUGURATION OF 40TH PRESIDENT

Brezhnev Telegram

LD202136 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent the following telegram to President of the United States Ronald Reagan:

"His Excellency Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America.

"Esteemed Mr President.

Please accept congratulations upon your inauguration as president of the United States of America.

We are convinced that intensive efforts of all states to improve the international situation and strengthen peace are an insistent need in present-day conditons. I am confident that the positive development of relations between the USSR and the USA, their constructive interaction in the solution of topical international problems, which we are in favor of, would help attain these aims.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev."

Report on Ceremony

LD202044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Today the Republican Ronald Reagan officially assumed office as president of the United States.

Inauguration Day, as the Americans call the day when a new president takes over, began with a ceremony outside the Congress building, during which Burger, chief justice of the Supreme Court, administered the oath to Reagan and Vice President Bush. The ceremony was attended by members of the new administration, Carter, members of both houses of Congress, politicians and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

After taking the oath, Reagan made the traditional speech. It was mainly devoted to the complex problems which face the American economy. The United States, he said, faces economic difficulties on a huge scale. We are suffering from the most prolonged and one of the worst periods of inflation in all our national history. This inflation brings to naught all our solutions for the economic field, stifles initiative and crushes both the young, full of energy, and the old alike. It threatens the lives of millions of people. Idle enterprises discharge their workers, dooming them to unemployment, poverty and personal humiliation. Those who are working are deprived of what is fully due them for their labor.

Rephrasing Churchill's well-known words, that he had not become the queen's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, Reagan declared that nor did he intend to preside over the collapse of the American economy. Without going into detail about what measures he would take, the President said that in the days to come he proposed to "eliminate a number of obstacles putting a brake on the economy and reducing labor productivity," but warned that "progress will be slow."

As for the foreign policy program of his administration, Reagan limited himself to summing it up by saying that "peace is the most earnest desire of the American people," but asserted at the same time that the best way to safeguard peace is "to increase our strength throughout the world."

After the official ceremony there was the traditional parade in front of the White House, with delegations from all the country's states taking part. Reagan, Bush and members of the new administration were on platforms, protected, according to newspaper reports, by special bullet-proof glass.

The inauguration was also marked by a large number of demonstrations by the American public, the participants of which demanded an end to the arms race and support for reactionary regimes abroad, and protested against racism and social injustice.

Festivities Preview

LD201210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Jan 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Today the new 40th American President, Ronald Reagan, becomes the rightful master of the White House. At noon Washington time there will be inauguration or assumption of office ceremony. Reagan and Vice President-elect George Bush will be sworn in. The President will make a speech--short but meaty--which is viewed as a declaration of the new administration's principles.

As press agencies are noting, this ceremony is but a small part of the festivities it initiates. For several days grand balls with various shows and fireworks will be held at the various halls of the American capital. The main attraction of the evening will be the famous singer and actor, Frank Sinatra, who is Reagan's friend.

With all these festivities the organizers hope to create a holiday atmosphere and leave an imprint in the people's memories which will go down in history, so to speak. But it goes without saying that the main thing is not at all the grandeur of the balls or the cost of the fireworks, but practical policies. The following question is being asked in various countries: What will be the foreign policy course of the White House's new masters? Will they take into account the bitter errors of their predecessors, who turned away from a policy of cooperation and constructive dialogue and went over to blackmail and diktat?

KOZYAKOV ON ISSUES FACING REAGAN PRESIDENCY

LD211116 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The inauguration of America's 40th President is the subject of a commentary by our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov. Here is what he writes:

Mr Ronald Reagan has become the chief executive in extremely trying and I would say responsible times in United States history and this applies both to home and foreign policy. Not a single one of the President's predecessors moved into the White House confronted with such a world situation as today. Mankind has come up to the point beyond which there looms the abyss in the shape of growing threat of nuclear holocaust. Lately, influential politicians in the West have decided to intensify the arms race instead of limiting it. They are making plans to achieve military superiority instead of working to preserve the existing parity and balance of forces. They are banking on diktat and blackmail instead of dialogue between equal sides and mutually advantageous cooperation. As a result the situation in the world has grown considerably worse and now people everywhere are asking, where do we go from here?

Examining the issue Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, during his recent friendship visit to India, pointed out that if this negative and, frankly speaking, dangerous line continues the world will find itself under a serious threat, but if common sense prevails then a constructive policy will again make headway, a policy that meets the interests of all peoples and countries. Incidentally, in the United States too, many political figures and observers are expressing alarm at the arms race since the time is coming when arms limitation measures will no longer be possible. According to a Carnegie Fund report just published in the New York TIMES, U.S.-Soviet talks on the next step to limit nuclear arms are possible only within a year or so, that is before new types of strategic armaments are created. In other words time is running out, and this must be taken into account by governments and statesmen who want to avert the threat of nuclear war.

In the United States one can frequently hear warnings made about the folly and danger of the nuclear superiority concept. The New York TIMES, in its Monday issue, carries an article by Thomas Watson the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow. He warned that whether Americans like it or not the Soviet Union will never agree to the status of a number two power. Mr Watson pointed out further that the Soviet leaders have the means and possibilities to withstand any build-up of U.S. Armed Forces. The former U.S. ambassador stressed that the only thing Americans could achieve was to uselessly spend precious money and intensify the danger of accidental nuclear confrontation.

The new chief executive is confronted with such problems related to international developments that require new answers. The situation in the world has changed and it can't be handled according to outmoded patterns that dominated in United States policy over quite a number of years. The issue today concerns guarantees against world nuclear holocaust and not a single new type of weapon, not the biggest military budget adopted under cover of propaganda campaigns about a so-called Soviet threat can provide the answer. Neither can the mightiest U.S. aircraft carriers operating under the cover of Moscow's intrigue myth provide the answer when the issue concerns the U.S. reaction to the liberation movements in other countries. Equally, there cannot be a rigid-pattern approach to America's internal situation, particularly the economic position. One can, of course, increase U.S. military spending to $200 billion as outgoing President Carter proposed. One can undertake the commitment to expand U.S. bases all over the globe, create task forces and military depots in different parts of the world. But will America have the resources for that? What will happen to the already acute problems of economic stagnation, unemployment, inflation and budget deficit? This is a question that the Washington POST had every reason to ask a few days ago. And another question: How can the U.S. military budget be increased still more and simultaneously avoid economic catastrophe? In a word, whichever way you look at it, the United States is confronted with extremely complicated problems which require a new look. Any historical parallels are made quite conditionally, but to a certain extent one can compare today with the times when President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office. He had the political courage to cast away dogmas and threadbare patterns in the fight against the economic crisis, to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and later in forging an alliance against fascist aggression to restore peace to the world.

And now Americans are confronted with even more complicated problems than then in the 1930's and 1940's. These are the problems of preventing nuclear war and helping America to overcome her economic difficulties. These problems can be solved only along the road of realism and common sense through dialogue with the Soviet Union and other countries, a dialogue involving equality, respect and taking into consideration the mutual interests and equal security of the participants. In his congratulations to Ronald Reagan on the inauguration as President of the United States, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has voiced the conviction that the present conditions make imperative concerted action by all countries towards a healthier international situation and stronger peace. President Brezhnev says in his telegram of greetings he is confident that positive development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, their constructive interaction in settling urgent international problems--and the Soviet Union on its part stands for that--would help promote the abovementioned goals.

HAIG COMMENTS TO SENATE COMMITTEE VIEWED

Words 'Hold No Big Promise'

LD201506 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] As the American media have much to say about statements by members of the incoming Republican administration, they have concentrated on what Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The New York TIMES says Haig was firm and resourceful, articulare and nebulous, evasive and straightforward at the same time--a real secretary of state. Our commentary has been prepared by IZVESTIYA's analyst Stanislav Kondrashev.

One can only guess at this point what kind of Secretary of State Alexander Haig will make, but his first pronouncements in the Senate betray a man who has just taken off a long-worn army uniform. Washington POST observer Oberdorfer made the clever remark during hearings that the general who has just become a diplomat often used military force idioms and felt at home in the area of conventional and nuclear might.

It is military might rather than anything else that Alexander Haig opts for to insure success for American diplomacy. With military might in mind he insists on a speedy arming of Japan and South Korea, on inflating the military spending of West European nations and on stepping up American military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas.

On relations with the Soviet Union, that have taken a turn for the worst, Haig has underscored the need for America to build up its military might before getting down to arms limitation talks. To build up arms in order to better control and limit them is no invention: The Carter administration has pressed for the same. As a result, the SALT II treaty is yet to be ratified and other important talks between our two countries have been suspended. Incidentally, the state secretary and Defense Secretary-designate Weinberger have made it clear that the incoming administration is in no mood to jump at more arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

We are likewise in no mood to jump at conclusions. After all, it takes an administration some time to go over from words to deeds. But we would stress here and now that in terms of Soviet-American relations the first words Mr Haig has uttered as secretary of state holds no big promise. The fact America does not want to admit is this: It took our two nations much time to prepare the SALT II treaty because while pursuing its own interests each had to bear in mind the interests of the other side too. It also follows from the words of Haig that America is displeased with the hard-gained and well-weighed balance of interests and that it would like to secure advantages. How? By securing positions of strength first of all.

The question arises: Can experience teach one a lesson? Postwar experience (?has led) the Soviet Union and the United States, over these 3 decades, to face the idea of a strategic parity existing between them that should be recorded in an intergovernmental document. If Washington is again trying to make the position of strength the basis of its policy, then the talk that humanity is in for danger in the eighties is becoming meaningful, unfortunately. (?Is) the danger of an unrestrained arms race, in which with every new spiral they are becoming convinced that the aim namely superiority, has not been achieved. [sentence as heard] And what do they learn from this? Do they learn to be reasonable, or do they embark on another vain and dangerous, costly and useless round of the arms race?

The military sentiments in the testimony of America's new chief diplomat have not escaped the attention of America's allies. On the contrary, they have caused confusion and anxiety. For example, the West German newspaper WEST DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE says that to revise the policy toward the Soviet Union and strive for superiority over it could bring no benefits.

Statements, Bonn Reaction

DW201022 Moscow in German to Germany 1840 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "How Do NATO Headquarters and Bonn React to Alexander Haig's Statements?"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated his foreign policy ideas before a Senate committee, ideas which will now characterize the foreign policy of the new American administration. No doubts exist in this respect that U.S. rearmament and the corresponding armament efforts of other NATO countries will continue to escalate.

The new U.S. secretary of state stressed in this connection that NATO clearly has tasks going beyond its traditional mission area in central Europe. These and other statements by Haig made to the Senate committee met with no criticism in the Brussels NATO headquarters or by the military. They are, consequently, for intensified military preparations, for further armament. That is not surprising, as long as the military play a big public and political role in the Federal Republic of Germany and many other NATO countries. As long as the top military men in the FRG and in NATO headquarters have extraordinarily high wages and privileges, one can hardly expect them to strive for their own reduction, for arms reduction and disarmament.

High-ranking military men of NATO countries are thus against [words indistinct] and politicians of NATO countries--they also discuss the primacy of politics over the military in the Federal Republic of Germany. Have the Bonn politicians themselves embarked on the path of a militarized foreign policy? According to statements by government spokesman Kurt Becker, the FRG Government for example, reacted with great satisfaction and pleasure to the recent statements by Alexander Haig on the armament efforts of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The FRG really does a lot for rearmament and arms production. Compared with other European NATO countries, the FRG has the highest military expenditures per capita. More arms are produced than it needs for itself and large quantities are exported. The rearmament goes beyond defense necessities.

Bonn policy takes a positive attitude not only toward American demands to further increase military expenditures; the U.S. demand to take part in (?the American) imperial policy, which is outside NATO's sphere of influence, has also been accepted positively in Bonn. Acitivities outside the NATO area will shape relations between the new American administration and the European NATO countries, as was reported from NATO headquarters.

Western press reports say that hard discussions are expected in the Brussels headquarters on the U.S. pressure for NATO activities outside the NATO area. It seems that in these discussions Bonn does not want to contradict the new American administration. [words indistinct] One concentrates in Bonn on the question of how the division of labor in NATO, advocated by the federal chancellor, could be implemented. Bonn considers division of labor in NATO as part of a joint strategy of the NATO states.

So the federal policy is prepared to take part [word indistinct] U.S. policy in various regions of the world. Under the slogan of the regional role of the Europeans, Bonn is taking a particular look at the Near and Middle East, as reported last December by the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] paper VORWAERTS. This SPD concept, writes the paper, gains its convincing power in the United States because this concept is linked with the preparedness to (?support) the implementation of NATO's missile plan to station new American medium-range missiles in (?the heart of) Europe. (?In view of) these facts it becomes obvious why, for example, [words indistinct] and Bundestag Vice President Renger try to muzzle the representatives of the antimilitarist movement on the Rhine.

KIRKPATRICK 'GROSS ATTACKS' ON UNITED NATIONS HIT

LD201647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report; "Improper Attacks"]

[Text] Washington--J. Kirkpatrick, appointed U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations by R. Reagan, has again made gross, improper attacks on this representative international organization.

AP reports during the Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmation hearing J. Kirkpatrick came down like a ton of bricks on a number of specialized UN agencies for engaging in "harmful ideological struggle against the fundamental interests of the United States and its friends."

It is clear from the pronouncements by the future U.S. representative of the United Nations what the UN agencies have done to upset her. "I am very worried," she said, "about the new international setup in the information sphere." In other words, J. Kirkpatrick's fur was ruffled by UNESCO's recent decisions opposing control by the United States and its allies over developing countries in the information and communications sphere.

The newly discovered diplomat then took it upon herself to make veiled threats against the United Nations. These agencies must know, she said, that U.S. "patience is nearly exhausted."

It is indicative that in recent days J. Kirkpatrick has repeatedly sought to tell the United Nations what policy it should pursue. Addressing the Zionist "B'nai B'rith" organization meeting on 7 January, she categorically stated that the United Nations has "strayed rather far" from its purposes and urged the United States to endeavor to make the United Nations "less harmful, damaging, unfair and less hypocritical," as she put it. J. Kirkpatrick then expressed doubts about the need to "support and finance organizations which are explicitly and seriously undermining" U.S. interests.

PUBLIC PROTESTS CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEPOTS IN UTAH

LD180002 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Jan, TASS--Contrary to American public protests, the Pentagon is speeding up the creation of a wide network of chemical weapons depots on U.S. territory.

The Defence Department has announced its plan to store 888 chemical bombs "Wet-Eye", charged with a strong nerve gas, at army depots in Utah. The bombs are to be delivered there from the Rocky Mountain base, Colorado. The plans of the military, which directly threaten the security of local population, have brought about energetic public protests in Utah. The state Governor Matison said he was going to bring a lawsuit in an effort to ban the delivery and deployment of the dangerous load.

The press notes, however, that the Pentagon is not planning to change its decision. A Pentagon spokesman has confined himself to saying that the creation of a chemical arsenal in Utah was in full conformity with a Congress decision last October, sanctioning the delivery of the weapons from Rocky Mountain.

Eight years ago under the pressure of a powerful anti-war movement the U.S. Government had to take a decision to destroy the stocks of "Wet-Eye" bombs. Five years later, however, the Carter administration, having launched a new round of the arms race, cancelled the decision. Under-Secretary of Defence William Perry said that the U.S. national defence needed the preservation of the "Wet-Eye" bomb stocks as part of the total chemical arsenal.

The Pentagon has drawn up a programme to create new and even more destructive chemical weapons worth a total of about $4 billion. The program includes, specifically, the construction of several plants to produce a new generation of chemical warfare means including the so-called binary missiles and bombs charged with nerve gas. U.S. Congress has approved a $3.15 million budget for the construction of one such plant in Pine Bluff.

ATTEMPT TO BUILD KAMPUCHEAN FRONT RIDICULED

LD191647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko "Notes a Propos": "Cobbling Together a 'United Front'"]

[Text] Anxiety reigns in the Beijing strategists' camp. How are they to galvanize the ramshackle Pol Pot army? How are they to save it from a complete rout and end its increasing political isolation? How to give the minimum of respectability to the gang of cutthroats and murderers?

There was a time when Beijing tried to whitewash its wards, spreading the loathsome fabrication that after Pol Pot's rule began Kampuchea's population not only did not decrease, apparently, but even grew somewhat. But who could believe in this terrible farce? Then, on Beijing's prompting, the bandits began to repent loudly and stated for all to hear that they "were wrong" and promised to "improve." Then Pol Pot was replaced as "premier," handing over the rod of main assassin to his assistant, Khieu Samphan. Together with Washington, Beijing retained a UN place for them where the criminals, without batting an eyelid, affixed their bloody signatures to international human rights pacts.

Beijing's rulers, again with Washington's participation, are continuing generously to provide food and drink, clothing and arms to the remaining elements, urging them on against Kampuchea. Frightened by the growing process of international solidarity with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, they are trying unsuccessfully to hide the Pol Pot bandits behind a new screen.

And now the "great celestial kingdom" is nurturing schemes of creating a so-called "united front" of the counterrevolutionary rabble whose nucleus would be the same Pol Pot supporters, lightly diluted with the other "patriots" being maintained by Beijing.

With this aim, former Premier Son Sann is being urgently called to Beijing, where they are trying to entrust him with a standard under which, the hegemonists calculate, the ill-matched anti-people's forces are to gather. Another clique--the "interim committee for the struggle for the Khmers' national union"--in its statement proclaimed in Paris and taken up by China's XINHUA, is now declaring its support for "all initiatives aimed at establishing a national united front by any Khmer movement or individual," "all" or "any" who would like to restore a regime of genocide to Kampuchea with Beijing's help. For this Beijing is trying to embroil Prince Sihanouk and Prince Penn Nouth in the "united front," in short, all those whom the Kampuchean people have hurled onto history's scrapheap. The same XINHUA also reported the recent meetings of the "cabinet" of Khieu Samphan, at which the latter "summed up" his subversive activity.

Of course, Beijing's main hope, as before, rests on its Pol Pot offspring. The rest--princes, committees and so forth--are needed only for a vile mascarade intended to help to delude public opinion. The Pol Pot supporters themselves do not hide their intentions of playing first fiddle in this criminal orchestra. According to a report by the weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Pol Pot's "Foreign Minister" Ieng Sary has bluntly stated that, even if he yields his place as "leader," he will "participate in the struggle" nevertheless. As the magazine noted, the bandits will be led by such "loyal lieutenants" of Pol Pot as "Defense Minister" Son Sann, "Deputy Commander in Chief" Chhit Choeun, (he is the butcher [ta mok], who personally led the killing of his compatriots), and "Chief of Security Services" (Kang Kek Iy), former commandant of the Tuol sleng death camp.

Beijing is making special efforts to gain support for the "united front" from the ASEAN countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. Hence the feverish diplomatic activity which China's emissaries are conducting in those countries, the promises to end support for pro-Beijing insurgents operating in them, and the intimidation with the imaginary Vietnamese "danger."

While cementing together this "united front" for subversive operations against Kampuchea, Beijing is simultaneously trumpeting about the need to convene a so-called "international conference on the Kampuchean question," counting on sending there a delegation of Pol Pot supporters who will "decide" the fate of Kampuchea, where they annihilated over 3 million inhabitants.

However, the Kampuchean people, who on 7 January marked the 2d anniversary of liberation from the Pol Pot yoke, will not permit their fate to be settled either by its butchers or their Beijing protectors. People's power in Kampuchea will be able to defend its gains. It will lead the country confidently along the path of national rebirth.

ANNA CHENNAULT VISIT TO BEIJING CRITICIZED

LD201109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kassis article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Birds of a Feather..."]

[Text] The facts indicate that the U.S. military-industrial complex is continuing to use any loophole to harness China still more firmly to its aggressive chariot.

On the other hand it must be observed that Beijing too is displaying increasing interest in arming and is striving to extend agreements with the United States on deliveries of modern American military hardware. The press in the United States and China which is obedient to the foreign policy departments has recently expressed approval repeatedly over the development of American-Chinese contacts in the military sphere. This verbal flow of reciprocal praise has really "hit the skies" each time there have been "mutually advantageous" visits by military-political delegations: some to Beijing, others to Washington.

American Republican Senator Ted Stevens has just visited China. According to a REUTER correspondent he met and talked with Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee, with a view to establishing "the first high-level contact between Beijing and President-elect R. Reagan's administration since the U.S. presidential elections." Stevens himself is expected to take the post of chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations.

According to reports in the Beijing and Western mass media the senator was accompanied and advised on his trip by a certain Anna Chennault--the widow of U.S. Air Force Maj Gen Claire Chennault. Their trip was organized by the so-called Chinese People's Society for the Study of International Relations and is described by Beijing officials as "extremely important."

In this connection it is of interest to look at relatively recent history.

American General Chennault and his wife are well-known figures in China. He bombed Chinese cities and villages, commanding the "Flying Tigers" which Washington sent to China, among other ground, naval and air subunits, to help Chiang Kai-shek. She gave her blessing to those taking part before the barbaric bombings.

After the Kuomintang Army was routed, its remnants ignominiously fled abroad. In spring 1950 the whole of China's territory, except for Taiwan and Tibet, was on the whole liberated. The Yankees went home. But the American special services, which had formerly been working for Chiang Kai-shek's men, did not lay down their arms at that time, and indeed, on the contrary, they stepped up their subversive actions. A counterrevolutionary underground made up of reactionary elements was hurriedly created in the country's biggest cities--Beijing, Tianjin, Hankou, Changhai and Nanjing.

Early in 1951 a special agreement was concluded between General Douglas Mac Arthur, commander in chief of the U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan, and Chiang Kai-shek on using the remnants of the Kuomintang troops to expand American aggression in the Far East. [paragraph continues]

One item in the document provided that Chiang Kai-shek would give help in introducing American agents into various Chinese organizations and creating new subversive centers. This agreement was reached with the direct participation of John Foster Dulles.

Another event around the same time was the publication in COLLIERS magazine of the so-called "Program for the Struggle Against the People's Liberation Movement in Far Eastern Countries," elaborated by that maniacal General Chennault, the Chinese people's worst enemy. Apart from purely military strategic and tactical measures, Chennault insistently recommended to his masters the most active support for a "campaign of internal disorders" in China. In other words, the general called for the organization of antipopular revolts by reactionary elements and hirelings, demanding the immediate kindling of civil war in China, he stressed with cynical frankness that such a war "will not require very great expenditure in American dollars and will not cost American lives."

It is said that birds of a feather flock together. The foreign press describes Mrs Chennault as an "ardent anticommunist and great friend of Chiang Kai-shek's widow." However, judging from the warm reception she was accorded in Beijing, only one conclusion can be drawn: For China's present ruling clique, moral and ethical principles have long since ceased to exist. In their hegemonist aspirations they are prepared to align themselves with anyone convenient and to place on a pedestal even those who sowed death and destruction in their own country.

PRC PRESS REFLECTS DOMESTIC POLITICAL INSTABILITY

LD201325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1439 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (TASS)--A situation of instability exists in China, as articles in the Chinese press bear witness. On 17 January RENMIN RIBAO published a big article calling on the population to "be on the alert" and "strike decisive blows" against "counterrevolutionaries," "Tsaofan-rebels" and "bad elements" active in the country. They, the paper states, are undermining the atmosphere of stability and unity and are trying to put up wall posters and hold meetings, although the statutes permitting such activity have been removed from the Chinese Constitution.

The Shanghai paper JIEFANG RIBAO sounds the alarm over the situation which has arisen in that city. The paper's observer writes that "Chinese society is encountering counterattacks from supporters of the deposed group of Jiang Qing and those using the methods of the Cultural Revolution, striving to hinder the establishment of order in the country."

According to the paper, representatives of "reactionary forces" are again trying to "return to their old ways." They are distributing leaflets and illegal publications and are forming "illegal organizations."

The struggle between various political groups is in progress both at the local level and at the highest echelons of the Chinese leadership. This is witnessed by the postponement of sentencing members of the "counterrevolutionary groups" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. The court hearings on their cases ended 3 weeks ago, observers point out; however, sentences still have not been pronounced due to disagreements which have arisen in the Chinese leadership concerning the means of punishment for the widow of "helmsman." It may be that there is fear in Beijing that a death sentence on Jiang Qing will cause a negative reaction (?on the part of) those who came to the fore in the Cultural Revolution, who in many cases are still occupying leading posts in the provinces and districts. It is thought that this would complicate the already unstable situation in the country. The Beijing leaders are trying to resort to turning the screws in the struggle with the political opposition.

The papers are threatening to "purge" the state apparatus of those who disagree with the current political line. Numerous conferences are being held locally on questions of "ideological-political" and "administrative-legal" work, at which practical measures are being discussed in the struggle against dissidents, including repressive measures.

REACTION TO SUBMARINE SALE TO TAIWAN REPORTED

OW210321 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 20 Jan 81

["Essay" by Glebov: "Beijing's Reaction to Dutch Decision To Build Submarines for Taiwan"]

[Text] The courage of the masters in power at Zhongnanhai is indeed amazing, awe inspiring. Their bravery and firmness in international affairs surely merits commendation and praise. Do you not see how formidable they have been in their dealings with the Netherlands? As soon as the Dutch leaders mentioned their decision to sell two old-type submarines to Taiwan's Chiang Ching-kuo clique, Beijing hit the roof and scolded them. Moreover, Beijing leaders took countermeasures immediately. They announced that from now on Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations will be downgraded and that the two countries missions will be headed only by charge d'affaires.

As a matter of fact, what other attitude could be adopted? Could a country (?tolerate it) when another country takes a hostile action against it such as providing arms to the Chiang Kai-shek elements? Under such circumstances, hesitation would mean a shameful concession to the enemy of China. It would mean surrender. What is called for is resolute action to attack anyone who dares to push a policy of two Chinas in order for a hundred to take warning from the execution of one. Besides, in doing so, a good example of the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death will be set for the people.

In this regard, we see no harm in asking this question: What should be done when another country also supplies weapons to Taiwan? Incidentally, the weapons supplied by another country to Taiwan mentioned here are by no means limited to two outdated submarines. Their arms deal is on a considerable scale. The Taiwan regime now has a fully adequate stockpile of (?strategic) guided missiles, modern supersonic aircraft and other such equipment of (?strategic) technology. All these are provided by a generous Uncle Sam. Would the small country of the Netherlands not be dwarfed when compared to the U.S. ruling clique in their anti-China arms deals with Chiang Ching-kuo? But we have not heard that the Beijing regime has downgraded the level of its diplomatic relations with the United States. We have seen neither the U.S. ambassador to China nor the Chinese ambassador to the United States pack their things and go home. Nor have we seen any countermeasure ever taken by Beijing against the U.S. ruling clique for its outrageous encroachment upon China's sovereignty. As a matter of fact, is there anything Deng Xiaoping and company can do? Has anyone ever seen a valet oppose his master? Resentment is released and a fist is shaken only in areas where there is no risk. Only under the former circumstances can we find them foaming with rage, making a fuss and taking sanctions in order to let the other party know that they can not be provoked.

But, it will not do if the same approach is taken in dealing with the United States, because Sino-U.S. relations are a different matter. Beijing leaders have long been pawns of Washington. They are doing the dirtiest job for the United States in the international arena--defending the latter's strategic interests. In this respect they have made up their minds and cut off all means of retreat, and the reason they are doing so is for the purpose of (?placing themselves under the control of the United States). Zhongnanhai has been slapped in the face by Washington not just once and told by the latter to behave itself and realize the kind of status it has. For example, last fall Carter blatantly made it known to the world that all diplomatic privileges were accorded the representative offices of the United States in Taiwan and of Taiwan in the United States. This was meant to tell Chinese leaders in unequivocal terms whose words actually count in regard to a U.S.-China alliance. What countermeasure is there for Beijing to take? All a servant can do is to do as the master says. He can only patiently take the rap from his master in the hope of currying his favor.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ON JAPAN TERRITORIAL ISSUE

OW201455 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text of Soviet Foreign Ministry statement issued to Japanese Embassy in Moscow--date not given]

[Text] The Soviet Union is taking note of the propaganda campaign lately carried out in Japan over the so-called territorial issue with the active encouragement of the government. The fact that this campaign is directed and encouraged by the government authorities has been proved anew by many recent developments. For instance, the Japanese Government earlier decided to set aside 7 February as Northern Territories Day and reports from Tokyo say that on 7 February a rally is planned in which the prime minister and speakers of both houses of the Diet will participate. The government's educational reform plan which envisages the addition of the so-called northern territories issue in the teaching plan is another example.

There is no other way but to appraise these actions of the Japanese Government as unfriendly to the Soviet Union and undermining the positive results achieved in the Soviet-Japanese relations. We get the impression that the Japanese Government is doing things intentionally in the direction of complicating the Soviet-Japanese relations. Naturally, we cannot but draw a due conclusion from that.

The Japanese Government should clearly understand that, no matter what action it may take with the aim of artificially stirring up the nonexistent territorial issue, the Soviet position will not be changed. The Soviet position is very clear, that is, no territorial issue whatsoever exists between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet side has time and again stated this to the Japanese leaders. We firmly believe that taking a realistic attitude toward the establishment of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, instead of bringing out the groundless territorial demand, accords with Japan's own interests as well as the interests of the security of the Far East and Asia as a whole.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TREATY MARKED

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

LD191307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium

To Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the Soviet people and on our account we send you and all fraternal Mongolia's working people cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The treaty was an outstanding landmark in the glorious annals of the relations between our countries and peoples, who have linked their destinies forever with indissoluble ties of unity and fraternity. The most important principles of the 1946 treaty, whose effectiveness was cogently confirmed by the entire subsequent course of Soviet-Mongolian relations, underwent further creative development in the new friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between our countries, signed 15 January 1966 in Ulaanbaatar.

Soviet people are sincerely glad that in the past years cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the USSR and Mongolia have developed steadily in an ascending line and has now become truly comprehensive. The scale is growing, the content is being enriched, and the forms of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation are being improved in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other spheres. This dynamic and fruitful cooperation serves the interests of our countries and peoples well, is an important element in the whole system of ties among the socialist community states and is a weighty factor in ensuring peace and security in Asia and the Far East. The CPSU and the Soviet people will continue to strengthen in every possible way the alliance between our parties, states and peoples, which is based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

On the threshold of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution we wish the fraternal Mongolian people great new successes in all sectors of socialist building.

Long live the eternal and inviolable Soviet-Mongolian friendship!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Moscow Ceremony

LD191513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty of Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Excerpt] The fruitful Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is an important element in the whole system of relations among the socialist community countries and a weighty factor in ensuring peace and security in Asia and the Far East. This was said on 14 January at the ceremony for representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Mongolia.

The meeting Presidium included Comrades M.S. Solomentsev and K.V. Rusakov; B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

ZIAUL HAQ TOUR PROMOTES NEW MIDDLE EAST ALLIANCE

LD191854 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes: Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq ended his foreign tour on Sunday after visiting Kuwait, Turkey, Bahrain, Qatar, Jordan and Oman. The official purpose of his visit was to strengthen Pakistan's ties with these countries. However, his talks there have shown that the Pakistani general was mostly representing the interests of his masters in Washington who are trying to set up a new military alliance in this part of the world.

Since the final collapse of CENTO in March 1979 the Pentagon has not given up attempts to knock together a new military alliance in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area to include Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Egypt, Israel, as well as Somalia and a number of other countries. The Pentagon and its henchmen have already made the first steps towards the setting up of this military bloc, conventionally named METO (Middle East Treaty Organization), or this is how observers assess the stationing of two Pakistani (?divisions in Saudi) Arabia, including infantry, armoured and anti-aircraft units. Specific issues relating to the organization of the pro-American military alliance were in the agenda of Ziaul Haq's recent talks with Turkish leaders.

The idea to replace CENTO by another military bloc, the brainchild of the Pentagon, is being camouflaged by inventions about the notorious "Soviet threat" to the Middle East and Persian Gulf area. The inventions are at variance with common sense and facts as it is well known that the Soviet Union has come out with moves aimed at securing the vital interests of the peoples of that region. Speaking in Indian Parliament on December 10 last year, Leonid Brezhnev proposed a number of mutual commitments to the United States, other Western powers, China, Japan and all other states which would show interest. In particular, the proposals include a commitment not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area and not to get the countries of this area involved in military groupings where nuclear powers would participate.

In this way the Soviet Union opposes its peace plan to the Pentagon's military doctrines. The plan is based on renunciation from the use of force or from whipping up military hysteria. This is the way for the vast Middle East region to find a peaceful solution to the complicated problems facing them.

DRA STATEMENT ON 'REFUGEE QUESTION' REPORTED

LD201623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "DRA Government Statement"]

[Test] Kabul, 17 Jan--A DRA government statement is published here today, setting out the Afghan Government's stance on the so-called "Afghan refugee question."

The positive changes taking place in the country at the new stage of development of the Afghan revolution, the statement says, are meeting with increasing understanding and support among the broad masses of working people and all the population in the country. These changes indicate the strengthening of the people's power, the development of the economy, the implementation of agrarian reform, the establishment of legality and law and order, and the continuing normalization of the situation in the country in general.

The statement notes that the recent Kabul conference of national and patriotic forces on the question of the formation of a broad National Fatherland Front uniting all the main strata and groups of Afghan society was an important event in Afghanistan's life.

Meetings held recently between comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, and representatives of the population from a number of privinces, tribal chiefs and elders and also representatives of the clergy have clearly and convincingly demonstrated the support of residents in those provinces, members of tribes and all true Afghan patriots for the policy of the PDPA and the revolutionary power.

A practical expression of this support and of the stabilization of the situation which has been achieved in the county has been the mass return of people who left the motherland before 27 December 1979 because of the atmosphere of violence and terror created by Amin's government. Only recently tens of thousands of city and village dwellers have returned to their motherland, and the stream of people returning home is increasing every day.

At the same time, under the influence of the false propaganda put about by the Afghan revolution's enemies, some of them are still staying out of the motherland. The DRA Government, sincerely wishing for their rapid return to their country and their homes and families, again appeals to all compatriots, sons and daughters of Afghanistan, who found themselves temporarily abroad as a result of deception and violence to return to the motherland. The Afghan Government again confirms the decision formerly announced, which is being steadily implemented, on an amnesty for all who left Afghanistan under the influence of the lies and threats of the enemies of the fatherland and the revolution and whose hands are not stained with blood. The government guarantees that in full accordance with the basic principles of the DRA (the provisional constitution--correspondent's note) that their personal security, freedom to choose their place of residence and type of occupation, equal participation in resolving the land question through the implementation of agrarian reform and also the opportunity to express themselves politically in the general patriotic cause of building a new, prosperous Afghanistan and defending it will be ensured. Proclaiming its readiness to receive those who are abroad, the DRA Government stressed that those returning will be given the necessary conditions for life and fruitful labor and public activity for the benefit of the beloved motherland.

The government, guided by the DRA's basic principles, the statement goes on to note, reasserts the guarantee to nomads, tribes and stockmen not only of free use of pastures on a just basic, but also of the right to free movement over the country's territory. The government condemns the obstacles recently placed in the path of the nomad's seasonal migration from Afghanistan to Pakistan and back.

The positive changes taking place in the country and the ever increasing stream of Afghans returning to the motherland from abroad is arousing malice and fury among imperialist and reactionary circles. They would like to delay the Afghan's return, and their agents are waging a campaign of terror and intimidation to this end. Mercenaries are being forcibly recruited from among Afghan citizens temproarily abroad and are being sent into Afghanistan. In Pakistan alone dozens of military camps and strong points are now in oepration, where mercenary terrorists are being trained by instructors from the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and certain other countries.

The DRA Government, the statement stresses in conclusion, calls on neighboring countries to stop their anti-Afghan activity and erect no obstacles in the path of the nomads' seasonal migration and the Afghan's return home. This would also undoubtedly promote the normalization of relations between those countries and Afghanistan.

The DRA Government also confirms in this statement the position it set out on 14 May 1980 and on this basis is prepared to come to the negotiating table with neighboring countries and discuss questions giving rise to tension in the region.

The Afghan Government expresses confidence that the elimination of unncessary difficulties and the establishment of good-neighborly relations between countries in the region accord with the interests of peace and security not only in the region concerned, but throughout the world.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER HUN SEN INTERVIEWED

LD211013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Vinogradov interview with Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen: "Kampuchea: For the Sake of Peace and Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen gave an interveiw to IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Vinogradov on questions concerning the main directions of the country's foreign policy course.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the minister said, is implementing a foreign policy course of indpendence, peace, friendship and nonalignment, which makes our country an effective factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. While successfully resisting the flagrant encroachments of international reaction on Kampuchea's vital interests, our people are strengthening in every way the relations of friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and all the world's peace-loving states.

On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council unswervingly advocates coordination of actions with the countries in our region in the sphere of ensuring security and stability and preventing attempts to resolve the most important problems by means of military force or the threat of force. Our aim is to do everything to help turn the region of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and prosperity.

Supporting the basic principles of the nonalignment movement, we regard its anti-imperialist orientation as the movement's most important feature. We express our solidarity with the national liberation struggle of peoples in Asian, African and Latin American countries and with the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle, resolutely condemning Israel's aggressive course and the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory policy. Our government views with regret the problem of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which is harming the nonaligned movement and playing into the hands of reactionary forces. Our sympathies are fully on the side of the Afghan people, who with the help of loyal friends, primarily the Soviet Union, are defending the historic gains of the April revolution and giving a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of the democratic system in Afghanistan. The People's Republic of Kampuchea supports all the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and ensuring peace and friendship between peoples.

These are the basic principles and directions of our foreign policy, and they will remain unchanged in the future.

Trying without success to deflect our country from its chosen course and hinder Kampuchea's peaceful development, the Beijing expansionsists are gambling on the remnants of routed Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary formations which have entrenched themselves on Thai territory. Arms continue to reach their camps from China, and are used for acts of sabotage against the Kampuchea people and their legitimate government. The Thai military, encouraged by the Beijing hegemonists, are to this day violating Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, carrying out flagrant armed provocations on our western borders.

However, all these criminal actions cannot hinder the successfully developing process of Kampuchea's rebirth, the restoration of its economy and the stabilization of the population's life. Preparations are now underway in the country for elections to the organs of people's power and for the adoption of a new constitution. All our people are aware of the importance of these events. [paragraph continues]

The socioeconomic changes which have taken place over the last 2 years will be enshrined in legislative form on the basis of a free, democratic expression of will by all strata of the population. Life has already confirmed the loyalty of the people's masses to the course being implemented by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. There is no doubt that the forthcoming elections will again demonstrate Kampuchea's determination to continue its path toward the planned goal--socialism.

Our opponents tried to foist on us elections with the participation of Pol Pot's supporters and other reactionary groupings under "international supervision." This idea is absurd if only because elections to legislative organs are a purely internal affair of the country where they are held. Our government is in full control of the situation in the state and enjoys prestige and support among the people. And we do not need anyone from outside to foist on us their plans for resolving our domestic tasks.

The People's Revolutionary Council has stressed repeatedly that the Pol Pot bandits, who perpetrated bloody crimes in Kampuchea costing the lives of more than 3 million people, will not be permitted to participate in the elections. We took power as a result of a staunch armed struggle and are not about to invite the butchers to the polling stations now. Our position is the same with respect to all other reactionary groupings which are abroad and are trying to stifle our revolution.

As for the settlement of relations with Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, the only possibility here is the path of talks without any interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. We continue to believe that a favorable basis is provided for such talks by the constructive proposals put forward at the meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane last July.

I would like to take this opportunity, Hun Sen said in conclusion, to express warm gratitude to all the countries which were the first to extend a helping hand to us at a difficult moment. Our true friends' material and moral support helped us more rapidly to eliminate the threat of hunger, to restore agriculture and industry and to increase the prestige of the People's Kampuchea in the international arena.

Our successes are inseparable from the efforts of all the world's progressive forces. That is why we will continue to follow the course of friendship and cooperation in relations with all peace-loving countries and to strengthen fraternal ties with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Laos and the other socialist countries, which are the peoples' main prop in the struggle for national independence.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S ASEAN TOUR CRITICIZED

LD201258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 19 Jan 81

["Promises and Reality"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Filippov writes:

Coming to the end of his nearly 12-day trip to the ASEAN countries, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today delivered a political speech in Bangkok in which, it was advertized, he would set out the "Suzuki doctrine". However, the billing turned out to be wrong. The head of the Japanese Government essentially reiterated the ideas he had set out in previous press conferences in the capitals of the ASEAN countries, and also some of the principles formulated by the Japanese foreign minister.

The speech by the Japanese prime minister contained quite a few remarks about his country's intention to promote the cause of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia through political and economic efforts. Obviously encountering during his visit a watchful public in the ASEAN countries anxious at the revival of Japanese militarism, Suzuki described as "mistaken" the notions that Japan may become a military power, although her steps to revive her military might give every reason for such anxiety.

Touching on Japan's economic cooperation with the ASEAN countries, the head of the Japanese Government stressed that priority here will be given to the development of agriculture. In second place he put links in the field of power engineering and in third the training of national cadres. He also promised aid from Japan in the development of small-and medium-scale enterprises in the ASEAN countries.

To put it plainly, Japan, a leading industrial power, is proposing to ASEAN through the words of its prime minister very little of what the young economy of the area might expect of it. Suzuki's speech has only confirmed that Japan and the ASEAN countries are operating, as a certain Indian paper expressively put it, on different economic wavelengths. These countries can scarcely find in the speech by the Japanese Government leader anything in response to their desire to develop really equitable, discrimination-free, mutually profitable economic relations.

Suzuki did not say a word about the demands of the ASEAN countries for opening Japanese markets to their finished industrial products, the establishment of fairer prices for semifinished products or the supply of Japanese equipment, particularly for labor-intensive and export-oriented industries.

One must note in particular the anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean points in the Japanese prime minister's speech. He raves about calling as soon as possible a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," which the enemies of the PRK would like in order to turn it into a cover for interference in its internal affairs. The Japanese prime minister, in effect, is raising the question of Japanese participation in the restoration of the countries of Indochina, with the demand, as he put it, that "Vietnam should respond immediately and positively to an appeal to take part in discussing the 'Kampuchean problem'." This position, which has already been rejected by the SRV, shows that Tokyo is following in the wake of Washington and Beijing in striving for a confrontation between the ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbors and causing a hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia.

KANIA SPEECH ON POLISH LABOR ISSUES REPORTED

LD201433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "S. Kania's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 January--S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has delivered the closing speech at a conference of party organization secretaries from Poland's major industrial enterprises.

The conference, he said, has clearly highlighted all the facts testifying to the dangers threatening the country's democratic, socialist course. Ordinary party members are also coming up against these dangers. Actions of this kind can be seen in certain enterprises and are aimed at undermining Poland's good name, socialism, the achievements of the people's homeland and stabilization. They are directed against the party members themselves, against all people who desire the good of Poland and have a constructive approach toward our life.

The PZPR is the vanguard force in building socialism and therefore its life must be focused on everything that helps to strengthen the socialist system in people's consciousness. That has always been the case and that will continue to be the case. Today everything associated with developing and defending socialism must be the concern of all the party. We must interest ourselves in everything that favors the successful development of Poland and its national economy. This is firmly connected with the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist party. This is a law of building socialism. Nowhere in the world has socialism been built without a Marxist-Leninist party and without implementation of the principle of the vanguard, leading role of the party. So everyone who opposes the party is undermining socialism.

Poland's prosperity, S. Kania stressed, is bound up with socialism, and what Poland is like will depend on what the party is like. Hence the tremendous importance of the actions aimed at strengthening the PZPR and increasing its dynamism, discipline and organizationally and politically monolithic nature and the quality of its ranks.

What is needed is an ideologically and organizationally monolithic nature so that the party can perform its role in society. Otherwise it will be merely a debating club, not a party of people with a cause who are transforming the country and shaping views and the social, economic and political situation.

Our party is part of the Polish people, and no one will succeed in tearing it away from the people. The party's program and policy constitute the foundation of this connection.

The preparations for the congress, S. Kania continued, must begin with the adoption of a good, correct program. The way it is implemented is also important. This is connected with management and leadership methods, the development of public activeness, the intraparty climate and leading personnel's style of life and activity, and the creating of the conditions for developing socialist democracy.

Noting the complexity of the economic situation, S. Kania stressed the exceptional importance of mobilizing all forces with a view to extricating the country from the difficulties and the stagnation in which it has found itself for some years now. This is a tremendous taks for the party and entire nation.

He went on to broach the question of free Saturdays. This issue, S. Kania said, has caused an exacerbation of the domestic situation in the country. The government's stance on the issue is clear and valid. [paragraph continues]

We share the surprise over the fact that the issues of free Saturdays and worktime have become a new pretext for conflict, that calls for a boycott of a working Saturday have appeared, and that there have been attempts to take actions that do not violate just the labor laws.

The results of the working Saturday of 10 January are well known. Almost two-thirds of collectives went to their workplaces. More than 40 percent of miners worked, and they were not obliged to go to work on what was for them a free day. We greatly appreciate such responsible and civic-minded attitudes. We appreciate the activity of the majority of party organizations in this sphere. This was also to the credit of the trade unions, both sectorial unions, where they operated, and (it must be emphasized) also many elements of the "Solidarity" union. So the entire "Solidarity" organization cannot be held responsible for the call to boycott work last Saturday. The responsibility for this falls on its leading elements, specific leaders, and even specific leading bodies in certain enterprises. A considerable section [of the membership] of "Solidarity," and likewise of the sectoral trade unions demonstrated that it has a correct understanding of responsibility and concern for the country.

Our stance on this issue, S. Kania stressed, has been and will continue to be resolute and unambiguous. We cannot agree either to regression in the country's development, or even to stagnation. Too considerable a reduction in worktime, which would mean a slump in production, may lead to a lowering of the population's living standards. Is there anyone in Poland who would consciously agree to that and tolerate the consequences of such a situation?

At a time when the mobilization of all forces is required, when we have asked the miners to extend their worktime, is it possible to go along with the fact that some people are issuing a call to refrain from work and demanding payment for this extra day off?

What are the implications of the fact that in the extremely difficult economic situation in recent years certain people, resorting to various forms of pressure, have been seeking the shortest worktime in the socialist countries? We can hold further talks on this topic, but on issues affecting the fate of the whole people possible solutions can be sought only within the framework of what is feasible.

We are a party of the people, not only because we led Poland onto the path of socialist development and by our policy created firm guarantees for independence, but also because only the party is capable of extricating the country from the crisis. There is no other force in the country capable of doing this. When it is a case of damage to national interests, there must be no hesitation. A resolute "no" must be said. Our duty is to substantiate this and ensure that everyone understands why we say "no," S. Kania said.

Touching on the trade unions, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said: We advocate consolidating the sectorial trade unions and we will promote the increase of their activness and the restoration of their strength, and it is a very good thing that this process has begun. We have also advocated and continue to advocate full and constructive cooperation with the "Solidarity" trade union--both with the union as a united whole, and with its components.

I want to note with satisfaction that enterprises are taking steps that confirm that this is the stance of not only the Central Committee, but also plant party organizations and leaderships. Work in this direction must be further developed. Examples of good cooperation with the new trade union have been cited here.

However, he stressed, we must not forget all the bad things being done on the basis of "Solidarity." It is no secret that "Solidarity" has been the target for active infiltration by open enemies of socialism, people who have repeatedly confirmed by their behavior their counterrevolutionary aims and do not conceal them.

There are dozens of similar instances in our country. There are numerous examples of ideologically harmful publications produced using "Solidarity" as a front, of irresponsible antisocialist speeches, of attempts to occupy public premises, of the organization of attacks on our cadres.

While we promote the development of all forms of socialist democracy, we at the same time stress that there must be no dyarchy in our state. Dyarchy has never been and can never be a system for organizing social life. Instead of dyarchy in Poland there is room for the extensive development of democracy, starting with the Sejm and the local people's councils and ending with all self-administering and public organizations. That is our policy and we will not change it. Otherwise it would mean consent to anarchy and to a threat to the socialist renewal.

It is necessary to eliminate all the difficulties which we are facing, and they are really dangerous to socialism, S. Kania said. He pointed out that Poland's friends still trust and believe in the strength of the PZPR and are confident that we will elaborate a wise program and gather our strength in order to implement it. And this is the concern of the whole PZPR Central Committee.

It is now important to formulate a good and correct program for developing socialism and socialist democracy and consolidating the party and its leading role, S. Kania said in conclusion. We must awaken the forces that will defend and fulfill this program. It is the task of the whole party to prepare for the congress in precisely this way.

ZAMYATIN, DELEGATION VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD202124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation of party workers, led by Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was in Poland 13-20 January at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee within the framework of the plan of interparty cooperation.

The delegation had meetings and conversations in the departments of radio and television, with the PZPR Central Committee as well as with the Katowice Voivodship party committee. During the conversations questions of the ideological work of the party leadership with the mass media were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Losoto Views City

LD201441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto report under the rubric "17 January--Warsaw's Liberation Day": "The City on the Vistula"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Jan--Every native of Warsaw has his own image of the city, and so, of course, does every visitor here. And this is not surprising. Like any big city, Warsaw is multifaceted, unique, attractive. It is the country's biggest industrial and economic center, its political and cultural heart. The city's 200,000-strong party organization is a leading detachment of the PZPR. The capital's communists supported the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum decisions, aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country and finding a rapid way out of the serious crisis in which the country has found itself. Reports from various enterprises in the capital indicate that many labor collectives have begun the new year in a businesslike way, restoring the necessary labor productivity and discipline. In party organizations in the capital, and all over the country, preparations are under way for the Ninth extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Warsaw, risen from the ashes, in all its present splendor is probably the most convincing monument to the creative force of socialism and loyalty to the socialist path of development chosen by the Polish people.

Warsaw, which has known all the horrors of wartime upheavals, is rightly called a city of peace. The PZPR and the Polish Government maintain broad international contacts, and fight for peace and the relaxation of international tension actively and consistently in conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Commemoration Ceremonies

LD201559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan--Today thousands of inhabitants of the Polish capital honored the memory of the fallen Soviet and Polish heroes on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation from the fascist invaders.

Wreath-laying ceremonies were held at the Soviet servicemen's cemetery-mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Wreaths from the Warsaw committee of the Front of National Unity, the voivodship board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the delegation from the Moscow public which had come for the ceremonies were laid.

On the same day a meeting of war veterans took place in the house of Polish-Soviet friendship.

Vasilkov on Liberation

LD201657 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 3

[Yu. Vasilkov report: "Ancient and Eternally Youthful"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow--No other capital on our planet suffered such a terrible tragedy during World War II as Warsaw. The fascist barbarians razed it to its very foundations. People of Warsaw and the whole Polish people found in themselves the strength not only to restore it to its former splendor but also to grace the city with new districts, avenues and architectural ensembles.

Warsaw was brought freedom from fascism by the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the First Polish Army. Today in Warsaw there are several sites connected with the heroic feats of those unforgettable years.... Nobody can erase the memory of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms.

We will also remember the dark intrigues of the Polish people's enemies, which fortunately were not fated to be implemented. The Hitlerites planned to create a German colony of 100,000-130,000 people on the site of the bustling city, whose prewar population was about 1.5 million. Across the Vistula, in the Praga District, a camp for 80,000 serfs was proposed.

It did not work out. And nothing similar will ever work out while there exists a powerful unity between the Soviet Union and Poland. And it was precisely this unity which ensured the miracle which shook the whole world: Warsaw's resurgence from the ashes. Soviet servicemen and construction workers helped to build bridges across the Vistula, took an active part in clearing mines from the ruins and the buildings still standing and constructed the first power station and the first "Finnish" houses. As a symbol of this labor brotherhood the magnificent outline of the Palace of Culture and Science rises above Warsaw.

The people of Warsaw have inscribed many moving pages in the annals of Polish-Soviet friendship. Ancient and firm traditions link industrial enterprises of the Polish and Soviet capitals. [paragraph continues]

So now a delegation from Moscow, adopted sister-city, has arrived among its Polish friends for the celebrations to mark the 36th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation.

...In 1945 Poland was restored to its ancient borders from the Bug to the Oder, from the Baltic to the Carpathians. Thanks to the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the republic has achieved major successes in socialist building and has been able to resolve successfully many very important problems and become a strong, democratic and independent state. The Warsaw Pact organization has had a tremendous role in this.

...The city preserves its traditions with care. One of these is to put flowers on the memorial plaques which mark, on the city streets, the places where blood was spilled in the struggle against fascism. Out of Warsaw's seven centuries of history, the last 36 years have been the brightest and most dynamic thanks to those who resisted in the mortal combat with the enemies of mankind in the unforgettable year of 1945 and who guaranteed a socialist path of development for Poland. Soviet people are sure that these flowers will never fade.

TRUD CITES POLISH WORKER ON 'ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM'

LD201023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 3

[Correspondent B. Stolpovskiy report: "Meeting in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan--The Zelmot electrical engineering plant is located in southwest Warsaw. The winner of the traditional competition for the honorary tile "best worker of the year" works here.

At the plant gates you can read the following words inscribed on a red panel: The party's leading role is the guarantee of socialist Poland's successful development."

"Our collective lives and works according to this motto," Deputy Director for Economic Questions (Milan Lasek) stressed when receiving us. He recounted the history of the plant which is renowned for its illustrious working traditions and gave an account of the life and labor of the nearly 2,000-strong collective.

Zelmot's products--electrical equipment for various types and makes of motor vehicles--enjoys a good reputation in the country and abroad.

Without it Polski Fiats from Warsaw, trucks from Lublin or buses from Sanok would not be able to move an inch. Zelmot's reflectors are exported to many countries of the world. They are admired in our country, too--they are fitted to Zhiguli automobiles.

(Milan Lasek) informed us of the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

A short, thinnish man in working overalls came into the room, heard out the deputy director's story and then introduced himself: "Sylwester Zintal, senior foreman of the machine shop." This was the competition winner, the holder of the "best worker of 1980" title.

"We noted the labor success with joy in the automatic lathe section," Sylwester Zintal said, continuing conversation. "Each one of the 53 members of the section's 2 teams did something toward this. The past months have revealed a great deal in their characters. The lads worked conscientiously--not simply picking up extra percentage points toward the plan although these are very important now, but also struggling to maintain and continue everything that is good and dare in our life and which has been won over the decades."

Sylwester Zintal's services in this have been considerable. Not for nothing was he, an honored rationalizer, awarded the title "master-mentor of working youth" by the plant's community.

A native of Warsaw, he was born and grew up in the workers' suburb of Okecie, here he saw Polish and Soviet soldiers fighting for Poland's freedom and independence and saw how, after the liberation, Warsaw arose from the ruins as did the house where his parents lived, and the plant where he works. Life itself, reinforced by a long family tradition of being hereditary workers, determined his career. In the first postwar years, when still a schoolboy, he spent the evenings in the plant's modest club which comprised just one room, worked at lessons and waited for the end of the shift to accompany his parents home and listen to his father's stories.

Sylwester Zintal's working character began to take shape with these conversations. After school he specialized in motor mechanics. Heeding his father's advice, he joined Zelmot in the same machine shop where he is working to this day.

He began as an automatic lathe operator. After completing courses to improve his skill, he became a machine-setter and worked 6 years as a team leader. Then came master's school, a diploma, and now he is leader of an important section whose work to a great extent determines the success of the whole production program and consequently, the potential for the growth of the material funds--for wages and sociocultural incentives.

Just now a major event has occurred in the life of Sylwester Zintal and of the whole of the Zelmot plant's collective. A senior foreman, party and trade union activist and recently secretary of the shop party Bureau and member of the PZPR committee for the Warsaw--Ochota District, he was elected to the all-Polish commission for preparing for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

"This is a great honor for me and for all our workers," Sylwester Zintal said. "This is the first time that I am taking part in the work of such a lofty forum. Questions are being discussed which are of decisive significance for the country's destiny. Above all this is a question of speediest possible stabilization. Our workers at Zelmot, like those at many other enterprises did not succumb to the intrigues of the enemies of socialism who tried to prevent the normalization of the situation with the help of irresponsible people who have infiltrated the Solidarity leadership. And they will not succumb. From my own experience and from that of the Zelmot collective, I can say that the workers can recognize the imposters to whom the interests of socialist Poland's working people are alien," my interlocutor stressed.

When taking leave of us, Sylwester Zintal asked us to convey to TRUD readers from himself and from Zelmot's other workers cordial wishes for a successful beginning to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

LD201439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Ties"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society led by S. Wronski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and of the Polish Council of State and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society board, was in the Soviet Union from 12 through 16 January.

On 16 January the delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov. Participating in the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, and K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

The Polish comrades had meetings with Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and, during a visit to Kiev, with A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. They visited enterprises which are also collective members of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society: Moscow's Kalibr instrument plant and Kiev's Krasniy Ekskavator plant.

A protocol was signed on cooperation in 1981 between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

We are fully resolved to defend and strengthen the Polish and Soviet peoples' great gains--our fraternal friendship--in every way, S. Wronski stated after the protocol signing. Some 65,000 new members have joined the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society during these days when Poland has been experiencing a difficult period in its life and when the opponents of detente are trying to break the cohesion of our community's countries. This is one piece of evidence of how the two countries' public's role is growing in consolidating Polish-Soviet relations conducive to the cause of peace and detente.

KANIA, PINKOWSKI PRESENT AWARDS TO FIREFIGHTERS

LD201619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan--S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, today presented lofty state awards of the republic to a group of Polish and Soviet participants in the fight against the fire at the Daszewo-1 oil borehole hear the small city of Karlino.

Addressing the recipients, J. Pinkowski noted that the fruitful cooperation between Polish and Soviet geologists and oil workers has long-standing traditions. I want to express special thanks, he said, to the Soviet comrades who came to our aid. Risking their health and sometimes their lives, they fought the fire alongside the Polish rescuers. The success of the operation in Karlino is a joint achievement for the specialists of the fraternal countries.

GDR'S SINDERMANN WRITES ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD191427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the GDR People's Chamber: "Socialist Democracy in Action"]

[Text] Berlin--questions of the further improvement of socialist democracy under the conditions of worker and peasant power are the constant focus of the SED's theoretical and practical activity. Here we proceed from the premise that its development is based on the GDR citizens' increasingly extensive involvement in the solution of state matters and all questions of public life.

In 1919, at the first communist international congress, revealing the essence of bourgeois democracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "It is precisely those masses which, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, while having equal rights in law, have in fact, by thousands of methods and tricks, been barred from participation in political life and from the enjoyment of democratic rights and freedoms, who are now being enlisted to constant and indispensable and, moreover, decisive participation in the democratic administration of the state."

This very important premise of Lenin's on the fundamental distinction between alleged democracy and real, socialist democracy has been graphically confirmed in the life of the GDR. The broad participation of GDR citizens and primarily of the representatives of the GDR's working class in the compilation of the national economic plan for 1981, the year which opens up the next 5-year plan whose main guidelines will be determined by the 10th SED Congress, was a new testimony to the profoundly democratic nature of our system. Under the slogan "The best achievements for the 10th congress. Everything for the people's benefit." There has been at the country's enterprises and institutions a comprehensive discussion of the figures of the plan targets and of measures for introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, rationalizing production, improving labor organization, improving output quality, and saving materials.

The constructive examination of these issues by millions of industrial and agricultural workers and scientific institution and higher educational establishment workers is aimed at ensuring the better results in production and the improvement of the quality of articles with the least possible labor expenditure and minimum outgoings of materials. All this will make it possible to take a new step in boosting the people's welfare and guaranteeing the consistent improvement of working and daily living conditions. The successes achieved so far thanks to the mass initiatives of workers and employees are impressive. Last year's plan was overfulfilled by many enterprises by more over 2 days' output. The output of articles with the state seal of top quality has been doubled while the consumption of raw and finished materials has been reduced.

Members of the Free German Trade Union Federation, which numbers 8.8 million workers in its ranks, took an active part in discussing the draft of the new plan, as did members of the voluntary organization of GDR engineers--the Chamber of Technology--and numerous representatives of public organizations.

Proceeding from Lenin's instruction we are constantly mindful of the fact that the high standard of the discussions conducted by millions of people reflects the masses' collective responsibility for the business of the state, when the working class, cooperative farm peasantry and intelligentsia are not barred "from the enjoyment of democratic rights and freedoms" as is the case under the conditions of bourgeois democracy but, on the contrary, apply these rights in practice.

Karl Marx saw in the creation of the Paris Commune a decisive form of activity by the people's representative bodies under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The Commune," he wrote, "should have been not a parliamentary corporation but a working one and at the same time a corporation promulgating and enforcing laws...." Taking up this idea, in his work "The State and Revolution" V.I. Lenin stresses: "...Parliamentarians should work themselves, should enforce their own laws, and verify for themselves what is happening in life, and be directly answerable themselves to their voters."

We are striving to ensure that the 202,070 deputies of the organs of people's power at all levels in the GDR are guided by precisely these principles in their work. Our deputies engage in labor activity themselves, by virtue of which they are highly competent in various issues and at the same time are answerable for their actions to their enterprises' workers and employees and to the collectives which nominated them.

If we turn to the legislative activity of the GDR's supreme organ of representation of the people--the People's Chamber--then we see that it is aimed above all at resolving the main questions of the people's lives and needs. Let us recall, for instance, how the "Code of Laws on Labor" was adopted. It was submitted to the People's Chamber by a faction of the Free German Trade Union Federation but it may be said that it was compiled and checked by all the republic's working people during the nationwide discussion of the draft of this document in which over 6 million people took part. The working people submitted 147,806 proposals and addenda.

During the discussion of the draft in the People's Chamber commissions, 90 changes and 144 amendments were made and only after that was the code accepted by the deputies. The compilation and adoption of the "Law on Young People" and "The GDR Civil Proceedings Code" took place in a similar way--with the active participation of the working people.

These and other laws defind the rights, duties, norms and rules of conduct of GDR citizens, who are equal members of the socialist society and whose way of life presupposes their constant and active participation in the democratic administration of the state.

An important aspect of the activity of the people's representative organs is control over the execution of the laws they pass. At present, for instance, deputies of the GDR People's Chamber are working in 69 working groups of various commissions. When conflicts occur they render aid on the spot in enforcing existing laws and strictly monitor the observance of socialist legality. With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of their activity, the people's elected representatives at all levels--from People's Chamber deputies to community representatives--create deputies' groups locally. In the past 2 years groups have also been created at large-scale enterprises.

We attach exceptionally great importance to the fact that citizens' complaints have been examined as first-priority items on the agenda of every session of the people's representatives. This enables the people's representatives to draw the necessary conclusions for future work and strengthening their ties with the voters. We always keep in mind the principle of socialist democracy, which demands that the people's elected representatives maintain constant contact with those who have elected them and are aware of their needs, aspirations and concerns. Only if this is the case can decisions not divorced from life be made. In their own way the activities of the people's representatives strengthen the foundation of socialist democracy, since they largely determine citizens' confidence in their socialist fatherland.

When displaying concern for democracy's constant improvement it is essential to promote the development of all forms of the working people's political and social activeness so that they can participate in labor and in state planning and administration in accordance with their aptitudes, interests and needs. And we note with satisfaction that hundreds of thousands of GDR citizens now work on a voluntary basis on National Front committees, commissions under people's delegations and schools' parental councils, in public courts, on disputes commissions and commissions for settling minor civil cases, in the workers and peasants inspectorate, on people's and cooperative trade councils, and in other organizations.

Thus in our state every citizen can actively participate in shaping a developed socialist society. This is a constitutional principle. "Being free from exploitation, oppression and economic dependence," the country's constitution states, "all citizens enjoy equal rights and a variety of opportunities to fully develop their abilities and at their own wish to expend without hindrance in a socialist society their energies for the good of society and for their own benefit. Every citizen thereby exercises personal freedom and dignity."

Thanks to the fact that this principle of the GDR Constitution has become the basis and business of millions of people's lives, the SED is day by day increasingly developing the working people's creative activeness. This mighty movement is an expression of one of socialist democracy's main features.

CSSR OFFICIAL MACHON DESCRIBES TRADE PROTOCOL

LD170317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A protocol on the reciprocal delivery of goods between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for 1981 was signed in Moscow today.

Our correspondent asked the first deputy trade representative of Czechoslovakia in the Soviet Union, Drahomir Machon, to describe the contents of the document.

[Begin Machon recording] This protocol is a basic document for economic cooperation between our countries for the current year. It reflects important points of the guidelines issued by the Central Committee of the CPSU in preparation for the 26th congress of the party, concerning the development of cooperation among CEMA countries. The protocol is based on the results of the work on the coordination of national economy plans between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

This year the reciprocal exchange of goods will exceed R7.3 billion. Czechoslovakia will supply the Soviet Union with heavy metal-rolling equipment (?weighing over 16,000 tons), machine tools, complete sets of equipment for chemical industrial enterprises, televisions, radios, and other equipment. The protocol devotes special attention to consumer goods. This year their delivery will increase notably. They will include footwear, clothing, knitwear, furniture, jewelry and leisure and tourist goods.

The USSR will supply Czechoslovakia with various equipment ranging from machinery for heavy industry to electronics.

It is important to underline that Soviet deliveries of oil, gas, electric power and ores insure steady work at our industrial enterprises. Expanding cooperation in this field, we will be able to participate actively in the implementation of joint projects, for instance, the Khmelnitskiy atomic power station, ore mines and other industrial projects. Overall, the protocol reflects the process of the further expansion of socialist economic integration and the dynamic pace of the successful development of our economic relations. [end recording]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY FOR 1981 SIGNED

LD202202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] As a result of the successfully concluded talks between the government delegations of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, a protocol on trade turnover for 1981 has been signed in Moscow. The volume of mutual trade will reach R6 billion and will considerably exceed last year's level. In particular, the further widening of the volume of mutual supplies of industrial and food consumer goods is envisaged.

ROMANIA'S NICULESCU DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH TALYZIN

AU142050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (AGERPRES)--Participating in the 98th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to the CMEA, had an interview with N. V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet intergovernmental commission of economic and technical-scientific collaboration. Approached were questions related to the further development of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration.

PCE, CATALAN COMMUNIST PARTY BREACH REPORTED

LD201445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 5

[An unattributed "rejoiner"]

[Text] Recently, the Fifth Congress of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, an autonomous organization which is part of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], ended its deliberations in Barcelona. The congress discussed many topical socioeconomic problems of Catalonia and questions pertaining to a further intensification of the activities of the United Socialist Party. As a result of a sharp discussion on the question of defining the character of the party of Catalonian communists, the congress delegates by a majority of votes decided to drop the party's definition as "Eurocommunist."

The congress decisions came in for scathing attacks from the Spanish bourgeois press. Right-wing newspapers, such as ALCAZAR and DIARIO 16 are again resuscitating the groundless assertion that the progress of the deliberations at the congress and its results have been due to a pressure from outside. In the process, they are launching the traditional canard about "the hand of Moscow."

The aims of this propaganda campaign are clear: The bourgeoisie is embarking on an onslaught against the Catalonian communists wishes to besmirch not only the Catalonian communists but also the entire vanguard of the working people of Spain, to undermine its force and influence and at the same time to drive a wedge into the traditional friendship and international solidarity between the Spanish and Soviet communists. The ploy is clearly not new. If history is any guide, the bourgeoisie has resorted to it each time it attempted to undermine the positions of the progressive revolutionary forces in a particular country.

What is surprising, however, is not this, but rather the fact that mingling with this calumnious choir are voices of some leading figures of the PCE amounting to an expression of solidarity with the inventions of the bourgeois press. But they should be well aware of the principled position of the CPSU in its relations with the fraternal parties.

The CPSU has never made a secret of its solidarity with the struggle of the PCE for democratic changes and social progress. At the same time, in the past and present, strictly abiding by the Leninist principles, the CPSU has not interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of the PCE or other fraternal parties.

There is no doubt that the PCE, glorious for its revolutionary traditions, is quite capable of resolving independently its own problems in the interests of the working people of its country and to give a class assessment to the bourgeois hullabaloo raised around the decisions of the congress of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia.

UK PRESS PRESENTS DISTORTED VIEW OF AFGHANISTAN

LD191439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Eyewitness Accounts"]

[Text] London, 14 Jan--Three Labor members of Parliament who have just returned from a trip to Afghanistan as members of a delegation--R. Brown, R. Litherland and A. Roberts--have held a press conference here. We were given total freedom, the parliamentarians declared, to visit any places we chose and to meet with everyone we wanted. And what we saw during our stay on Afghan soil convinces us that the Government of Afghanistan is in control of the situation in the country.

Condemning the propaganda campaign mounted by certain forces in the West over the so-called "Afghan problem," delegation member A. Roberts declared that this campaign pursues the aim of justifying a new spiral of the arms race being stepped up by Western countries and cold war propaganda. Having mounted an anti-Soviet campaign, J. Carter and M. Thatcher have used it for "cynical purposes," in order to divert public attention from their own militarist aspirations. The Parliamentarians sharply condemned the support being given the Afghan rebels by the United States, Pakistan, China and Egypt. We have no doubts as to the existence of such support, they emphasized.

"Meetings with Afghanistan's leaders, including Babrak Karmal," the British Parliamentarians declared, "convinced us of the Afghan Government's readiness to resolve all disputed issues in relations with neighboring countries by means of negotiation." B. Karmal, Afghanistan's leader, they pointed out, emphasized the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Government's sincere desire to begin talks with Iran, and also with Pakistan, which would be based on the principles of Afghanistan's national sovereighty and territorial integrity and would be free from any external interference. We are certain, the members of the British Parliamentary delegation declared, that such a solution to the question will promote the reestablishment of an atmosphere of peace and stability in the region and will serve the cause of peace throughout the world.

It must be pointed out, however, that these authoritative testimonies on the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan, as well as the proposal made by the Parliamentarians to pursue a more realistic policy with regard to Afghanistan, have clearly been not to the liking of some people here. Prime Minister M. Thatcher has attacked in Parliament those who made the trip. The rightwing British press has mounted on its pages a malicious campaign aimed at distorting the aims and results of the Parliamentarians' trip. Not possessing any facts or arguments which would refute the eyewitnesses' conclusions, certain British newspapers make do with insinuations and resort to all sorts of forgeries.

An example of this is provided by a photograph published in THE LONDON TIMES and certain other British newspapers, which shows the British Parliamentarians in front of the revolution monument erected in Kabul in 1978. The caption below the picture states that it supposedly shows the tank which "headed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979." It is obvious that tricks of this sort merely confirm the statement made by the British Parliamentarians who visited Afghanistan that articles on the situation in Afghanistan carried in the majority of British newspapers totally distort the situation in that country.

SOVIET, FRENCH NEWS AGENCIES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD161752 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS)--The Moscow bureau of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP) held a reception today on the occasion of the stay in the Soviet Union of the AFP President-Director General Henri Pigeat. Present at the reception were the TASS Director General Sergey Losev, senior officials from the USSR Foreign Ministry and TASS, the editors-in-chief of central newspapers and magazines, and prominent Soviet journalists. Earlier today, upon the completion of talks representatives of the news agencies of the Soviet Union and France signed a protocol on the expansion of cooperation.

SOVIET, FINNISH RADIOS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD201434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A working protocol on cooperation between USSR Gostelradio and Finnish television and radio provides for an expansion of exchange of material about the life of the Soviet and Finnish peoples. The document was signed in Moscow today. Particular attention will be given to programs devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress.

REPORTAGE ON NEGOTIATIONS, RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

Algerian 'Declaration'

LD191440 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Algiers, 19 Jan, TASS--The Algerian Government, which is performing the role of intermediary in the American-Iranian talks on the release of the hostages, has published a declaration here. The document contains the technical terms and outlines the order of implementing this procedure. In accordance with the declaration the United States undertook to ensure the free transfer of Iranian assets, frozen in American banks, to Iran. The financial operations will be performed by Algeria's Central Bank which will commence this on receiving confirmation of the departure of American hostages from Tehran. The United States also undertook not to interfere, directly or indirectly, politically or militarily, into the internal affairs of Iran.

As reported by the APS agency, two planes of the Algerian Air Algierie company arrived in Tehran today.

Nabavi Press Conference

LD192002 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 19 Jan, TASS--Official representative of the Iranian Government Behzad Nabavi told a press conference that an agreement had been reached between the governments of Iran and the USA on the release of the American hostages. He said that the U.S. administration has met all without exception demands, which were put forward by the Iranian parliament as a condition for their release. Firstly, he said, the USA will declare its non-interference--both direct and indirect, political and military--in Iran's affairs. "But," Nabavi added, "it is only our political, but not a real practical victory, as the USA is now engaged in indirect interference in the Iranian affairs both in political and military terms."

Secondly, the USA has committed itself to return the money belonging to Iran. As far as the money, which belongs to the shah's family, is concerned, the USA has committed itself to comply with the decisions of the Iranian judicial authorities on the confiscation or nationalization of these funds. But, as Nabavi said, the problem is that Iran has no information about the amount and whereabouts of this money. It is only known that a considerable part of it has already been taken out of the USA.

"Now," Nabavi went on to say, "every Iranian child knows what is America." He described in this connection the U.S. Embassy, which was captured by the Iranian students, as a "spy nest."

Answering questions on the future of the Iranian-American relations, Nabavi said: Relations with American have been spoiled not because of the taking of hostages. America has been and continues hatching plots against the Islamic revolution, which has deprived U.S. imperialism of six million of barrels of oil a day, of a huge market and other privileges. The freeing of the hostages will not end America's intrigues. These 52 persons have absolutely no price for the U.S. administration, with the exception of propaganda. Had it not been for the most intensive and tireless efforts by the Iranian side, which on these recent days displayed flexibility on some insignificant issues, America would not give back a cent of the money rightfully belonging to Iran. We have forced America to accept our conditions."

"But Iran will have no relations even after that with the imperialist predatory America," the Iranian representative said in conclusion.

'Appendix' Delaying Maneuver

LD200908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 20 Jan, TASS--The American hostages are still in Iran. As stated by an official representative of the Iranian Government, Minister of State for Executive Affairs B. Nabavi, the Algerian mediators yesterday handed over to an Iranian representative an "appendix of 11 pages from American banks."

According to this "appendix" the United States has demanded that Iran withdraw all claims regarding its assets in the United States, over and above the $8 billion which the United States has promised to transfer to the Bank of England.

According to Nabavi, the above sum of 38 billion was described by banks as the full amount of all Iranian assets. Yesterday's declaration signed on the freeing of the hostages did not provide for such appendices, the minister noted.

The "appendix" can only be seen as a behind-the-scenes maneuver aimed at holding up complete solution of the problem, especially after the American President had issued an order for the Iranian assets in U.S. banks to be unfrozen, he pointed out.

Deal Made, Hostages Depart

LD201824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1756 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 20 Jan (TASS)--Today two Algerian planes flew from here with the 52 members of staff of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, who were arrested here at the end of 1979 accused of espionage. They were freed in accordance with an agreement that was reached between the United States and Iran with the mediation of Algeria.

As was stated at a press conference held here by Minister of State for Executive Affairs B. Nabavi, this agreement envisages above all a pledge by the United States to refrain from any interference--direct or indirect, political or military--in the internal affairs of Iran. In this connection, B. Navavi noted that at the present time such interference, both political and military, is continuing to take place.

As for the other clauses in the agreement, they provide for a procedure for the transfer to Iran of its credits frozen in the United States by the decision of J. Carter. Some of these funds have been transferred by the U.S. Federal Reserve System to the Bank of England, which was a precondition for the release of the American diplomats. According to B. Nabavi, after the deduction from this sum of all payments on Iranians loans and debts due to the United States, the remaining funds will be transferred to Iran.

It follows from what the Iranian minister has said that only some of the Iranian funds are being returned and that the United States is resorting to maneuvers to drag out the process of returning them, and is also creating complications in evaluating the total amount of these funds. As is known, Iran's financial claims on the United States total $24 billion.

DEMCHENKO ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR, POST HOSTAGE PROSPECTS

LD201325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by P. Demchenko: "Iraq-Iran: Behind the Conflict"]

[Text] The conflict between Iran and Iraq, which a Western journalist called a "war in a sea of oil", has been going on for 4 months. In recent days Iranian forces have been vigorously attacking Iraqi units trying to hold on to their positions.

Reports from the front talk of hundreds of dead and wounded and thousands of prisoners, repeatedly mentioning fierce fighting on the east bank of the Shatt al-'Arab and the continuation of the senseless devastation of the two countries. [paragraph continues]

According to foreign correspondents, both Iran and Iraq have sustained large manpower and material losses: Several cities and many villages have been destroyed as have dozens of enterprises, including one of the world's biggest petrochemical complexes in Abadan. Plants in south and north Iraq have been affected, and ports of Khorramshahr, Al-Basrah and Al-Faw are idle. Oil extraction in the two countries, which only recently reached 300 million tons, has fallen considerably. In short, the tragic conflict has meant suffering and hardship for the two neighboring peoples.

Particularly alarming is the fact that hostilities broke out in a part of the world where the atmosphere was already incandescent, in a region to which the United States and its allies had sent unprecedented naval and air forces and where they had embarked on the creation of military bases in a number of littoral states--Oman, Somalia and Kenya. All this has exacerbated the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. And although, as events have shown, the hostilities are by and large of a limited nature, have not spread to neighboring countries and have not significantly affected the movement of oil out of the Persian Gulf (the fall in production in some fields was compensated for by increased production in other countries), feverish political and military maneuvers have developed in connection with the conflict. Many large and small states have been drawn into their orbit. The United States is making a particularly vigorous effort to show its hand on several fronts. Let us look at what we regard as the main salients.

There is a great deal of information in the foreign press to the effect that U.S. and Israeli special services played a definite part in kindling strife between Iran and Iraq, which were already divided by a long-standing territorial dispute. They were also vying for influence in the Gulf zone, and there was an acute clash of religious and personal ambitions. it was not too difficult to bring matters to the point of hostilities, and that was what the United States prompted. Scarcely had it occurred than Washington began hollering about the need to increase even more the naval force it had sent to the western Indian Ocean and to accelerate the formation of units to make up the so-called 'Rapid Deployment Force.'

To all appearances, heavy pressure was brought to bear on the United States' NATO allies, on the pretext that oil supplies from the Persian Gulf were in jeopardy. So British, French and Australian destroyers and frigates, along with American warships, hastened to the Gulf. The imperialist states used the Iranian-Iraqi conflict as an excuse for launching a genuine arms race in the Persian Gulf and embroiling Asian and African states in it.

American diplomats and Pentagon representatives began to offer Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates military "aid" in exchange for the opportunity to set up naval and air bases in those countries and to deploy their assault forces there, that is, for following the example of Oman and Somalia.

A relatively primitive logic operated: The conflagration which has flared up on the Iranian-Iraqi border will inevitably spread, embracing the neighboring states. So the Americans will "give" them a "shield" against the external danger. However, there proved to be few who were willing to take this bait. Only Saudi Arabia, which has a special place in Washington's plans, gave permission for an AWACS reconnaissance system to be deployed on its territory. This step certainly indicates that the country's ruling circles are gambling on cooperation with the United States. But one cannot fail to see that in both the military and the political spheres this cooperation has not yet crossed certain boundaries. For instance, even in the new conditions Washington has not succeeded in making riyadh approve the notorious Camp David agreements on the Near East, which led to the rapprochement between Egypt and Israel.

The Washington POST the other day lamented the anti-Americanism and the negative attitude in the Near East toward the Rapid Deployment Force, "which are regarded by many Arab leaders as a poorly disguised instrument which the United States wants to use for the occupation of oilfields." [paragraph continues]

The French magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE puts it even more definitely, believing that "a colossal will for liberation, surging up from the depths, stands in the way" of the implementation of imperialist designs in that region, "where tactical maneuvers are being launched and intrigues woven." It is clear that nobody can ignore this liberationist, anti-imperialist tide--neighter the ruling circles of a number of Arab countries which are inclined toward alliance with the West, nor Western states themselves. Assessing the situation in Saudi Arabia from this viewpoint, the magazine describes it as a "real minefield."

The anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli sentiments which prevail in the Arab East today have given Washington no opportunity to find a way out of the impasse in the so-called Camp David process, that is, separate deals for settling the Near East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which have demonstrated their bankruptcy. Considerable activity has been launched in this direction by the other two participants in the Camp David agreements--Egypt and Israel, which have decided that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict has opened up some prospects for them.

Indeed, two countries with great resources, which until recently have occupied a resolutely anti-Israeli position and supported the PLO, are exhausting and weakening each other in bloody battles. The Iranian-Iraqi clash has aroused disagreements in the Arab world. Certain countries, such as Jordan, support Iraq, while others, including Syria and Libya, have declared that they are on Iran's side. The PLO has declared its solidarity with both the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples.

In this relatively complex situation in the Near East, Tel Aviv has hastily adopted a more implacable position on the Palestinian question and has also begun a propaganda campaign in West European countries aimed at distracting attention from Israel's own aggressive sallies by trying to prove that the main threat to the West's interests in the region is what is happening in the Persian Gulf. However, the recent UN discussion of the Near East problem showed that the international community, including many West European states, continues to condemn the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the refusal to grant the Palestinians their national rights.

The so-called "Egyptian initiative," put forward by President A. as-Sadat, also misfired. He stated that he was ready to take "under his protection" any Arab country in the Persian Gulf zone that was being subjected to attack, and suggested creating "inter-Arab forces" there. The initiative, as the saying goes, "withered on the vine." It elicited absolutely no official reaction whatever, unless you count a few newspapaer articles in Lebanon, Syria and Kuwait, whose authors assessed As-Sadat's move as another attempt to escape the political isolation in the Arab world into which the separate deal with Israel has brought Egypt and to secure recognition--if only indirect--of the Camp David agreements by one of several Arab governments. American diplomacy has also apparently failed to get near this goal although, as H. Kissinger's recent trip to Near Eastern countries showed, the "Camp David process" will in all probability remain the main U.S. diplomatic gamble under the new administration.

Thus the facts show that, despite the extraordinary efforts Washington has made to strengthen its political positions in the Arab world, it cannot boast of any special achievements. Anti-imperialist forces are successfully withstanding the American pressure although the Pentagon has moved a huge naval and air armada into the western Indian Ocean. Essentially what has been created is a mighty "mailed fist," which the American press often calls "deterrent forces." This term is probably most applicable to the maneuvers which the United States has staged around Iran lately.

Besides everything else, American-Iranian relations have been complicated, as is well known, by the problem of the 52 hostages seized on 4 November 1979 in Tehran, in violation of international agreements on the immunity of embassies and diplomatic personnel.

However, it is no secret that after the beginning of the Iranian-Iraqi war Washington turned the hostages into an object of dishonest bargaining, which provides an example--typical of imperialism--of the "carrot and stick" policy whereby alluring promises alternate with crude threats.

Here are two remarks taken from the American press and explaining what it is all about. The WALL STREET JOURNAL: "As soon as the problem of the American hostages is removed, the United States will almost certainly offer to resume deliveries to Iran of small arms, at the least, in order to replace losses." The capital's Washington POST portrays the opposite situation: "If the hostages are returned, the President will suggest to Congress declaring war on Iran's Government."

This example seems to show once again the way the United States has tried to take advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and at the same time to exert a definite influence on its outcome.

It is not hard to see that neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian people can gain from a continuation of the internecine war. The bloody conflict is merely weakening the two countries and increasing the scope for imperialism's dangerous game in the Persian Gulf region. Unfortunately, the road to a cease-fire and to peace has not proved to be simple. The positions of the Iranian and Iraqi governments are still a long way apart. The mediating efforts made by a group of nonaligned countries, PLO leader Y. 'Arafat and the United Nations have been unable as yet to bring them any closer together. Judging by foreign agency reports, Iraq is agreeing to cease fire and start talks. Iran is refusing to accept these proposals so long as Iraq troops are on its territory.

But the quest for peace continues. The sooner Iran and Iraq settle the disputed issues between them at the negotiating table, the better. This would benefit both countries' peoples and would extinguish one of the acute hotbeds of tension in the pain center that is the Near and Middle East.

PURPOSE OF KISSINGER MIDDLE EAST TOUR DEPLORED

LD211125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "International Themes": "Brandishing the Big Stick"]

[Text] The "private" tour of a number of Near East and African countries by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gave rise to many differing rumors in the foreign press. The conjectures were built up basically around a single question: Has Kissinger been authorized by the new U.S. administration to hold talks? And if so, to what degree does this authorization extend?

Let us not make guesses. Only one thing is clear: The "godfather" of the Camp David deal has definitely not been drawn to the Near East by the desire to gather material for the next chapter of his memoirs.

The former U.S. secretary of state's voyage was in pursuit of definite aims: to fill the gap in the Camp David process which has been formed at the junction of the Carter and Reagan administrations, to hearten U.S. allies by assuring them of Washington's unfailing support and to evaluate prospects for broadening the U.S. military presence in the region. Finally, as the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B wrote, the main aim of former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's recent visit to Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman and Somalia consisted in preparing Washington's allies in the Arab region for the possibility of a new U.S. armed attack on Iran in the near future.

The "private" visitor's first stop was in Cairo. In the seclusion of the Egyptian president's country residence, As-Sadat and his guest bent over their maps. If that exercise had anything in common with geography it was only in one respect--on the plane of establishing U.S. bases in the region of the Near and Middle East, the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

During his trip, Kissinger extolled in every way the plan for encircling the zone of U.S. "vital interests" with a ring of U.S. military bases. While attempting to win Washington's allies round to the idea of establishing such bases, the former secretary of state was trying at the same time to suggest another idea to them--that of the need, so to speak, for an internal military alliance. Thus, referring to Western diplomatic sources, Lebanon's newspaper AS-SAFIR reported that preparations are under way for establishing a joint command of the Somali and Egyptian armies. It was not by chance, therefore, that As-Sadat asked Kissinger to visit Mogadishu and even offered him his own aircraft for this.

Both in the Somali capital and at other points on his route, Kissinger spoke as the herald of the most bellicose U.S. circles obsessed by idea of U.S. hegemonism.

According to the Washington POST, Kissinger called on the future U.S. administration to have constantly "registered" in the Near and Middle East, Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean regions contingents of naval, air force and special ground forces instead of the Rapid Deployment Force which he considers not very effective.

The impudence with which the retired U.S. diplomat made bellicose statements during his trip provoked a negative reaction even from those to whom his speeches were directly addressed. Thus, Saudi Arabia's information organs generally did not say a single word about Kissinger's visit to Riyadh while Jordan, which the author of "shuttle diplomacy" persistently tried to enter, did not even let him cross its threshold.

Kissinger's visit was also extremely odious because it occurred at the moment that statesmen and politicians of the Near and Middle East countries and all the progressive international public were, with profound interest, studying and discussing the Soviet proposals for a genuinely guarantee of security in the Persian Gulf region.

Yes, the ground is slipping from under the feet of the apologists of the theory of the expansion of the U.S. military presence "East of Suez." In vain Kissinger and his ilk are trying to brandish the big stick over the Near and Middle East.

PONOMAREV VIEWS BEGIN GOVERNMENT 'RESIGNATION'

LD192152 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The decision of the Israeli Cabinet to hold early parliamentary elections in that country, by scheduling them for July 7 this year instead of November, is as a matter of fact, a camouflage resignation of the Begin government. Analyzing the results of public opinion polls in Israel, Western observers almost totally exclude the possibility that the "demoralized Cabinet" of Prime Minister Begin will remain in power after the elections, [word indistinct] has led the country into an economic and financial chaos, collapse of the foreign-policy course, which is based on aggression and annexation of Arab lands, general discontent among the working people. The Western press, which resembles court servants, who when the king dies run out into the streets shouting: "The king is dead, long live the king!" immediately began lauding to the skies Israel's opposition Labour Party ascribing to it some "moderation" in approaching the Palestinian issue as compared with the present ruling Likud bloc, is creating an illusion that the return of that party to power would lead to "an improvement of the whole Middle East situation."

This misinformation is spread by Zionism and its allies in the West in order to mislead the Arab peoples and weaken their resistance to the Camp David accords, which are actually aimed at a liquidation of the Arab people of Palestine, perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, at legalizing the claims of the USA to direct armed interference in the affairs of the region. The election programme of the Israeli Labour Party is in its essence similar to the programme, on which is based the anti-Arab, aggressive policy of the ruling Likud bloc. A confirmation of it is the admission by former Foreign Minister from the Labour Party Abba Eban, who said in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper CONTINENT in Jerusalem that his party feels "morally and legally bound by the Camp David accords" and would act "in accordance with the spirit of continuity" of the policy, which was pursued by the Begin Cabinet.

According to Eban, his party takes a "negative stand on PLO," which is known to be the sole legitimate representatives of the Arab people of Palestine." One may ask in this connection, wherein lies the "moderation" of the Israeli Labour Party? The difference between the policy of the Israeli Labour Party and Likud bloc lies not in the approach to the Palestinian issue, as both pursue the same aim--banishment forever of the Palestinain Arabs from their land and dissolution of that people among the Arabs of the other countries. This difference concerns relations with Washington. The U.S. ruling circles would like to have in Tel Aviv a Cabinet that would more flexibly follow all the zigzags of the White House policy in the Middle East, without excessive pomp as regards ornamental "independence." In other words, Washington needs a continuity of coordinated actions by the USA and Israel in the Middle East, a more skilful implementation of the "carrot and stick" policy vis-a-vis the Arab peoples. In this light, if a change of Cabinet is to take place in Tel Aviv, it will concern only some outward attributes of U.S.-Israeli relations and the policy in the Middle East, while the character of this policy, which is anti-Arab and aggressive, remains invariable.

FRANCE STRENGTHENS MILITARY POSITION IN AFRICA

LD191129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 5

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "Maneuvers Over Chad"]

[Text] Prolonged internecine fighting in N'Djamena, the capital of Chad, ended 1 month ago. Peaceful life began to be restored, and the country was able to tackle the rehabilitation of its economy. In the last few days, however, a sharp political dispute has once again developed over Chad, and a real threat has emerged of the resumption of internal clashes provoked and supported from outside.

At the end of the week hundreds of [French] soldiers from a division of marines were transferred to French military bases in the Central African Republic, near Chad's southern borders. it is reported that new reinforcements and additional combat hardware could be sent to Gabon and Senegal. The already quite significant--by African standards--French military presence in tropical Africa is plainly being stepped up. The decision of the Libyan and Chadian governments to pursue a policy of unification and close ties between the two states in the future served as the pretext for these operations and transfers. In recent years similar declarations and treaties have repeatedly been proclaimed and concluded between states in North Africa and the Near East. And these actions have not elicited any serious objections, still less any military demonstrations. But a propaganda campaign is now being mounted with a view to "proving" that Libya has seized Chad and that this republic supposedly no longer exists and must urgently be "rescued." In an interview with AFP on Sunday, 11 January, President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad especially emphasized that there has been no annexation of his country and that "Chad remains Chad, and Libya remains Libya." The president declared that imperialist forces are interfering overtly in Chad's internal affairs.

The crux of the matter is that the development of events in Chad and the [country's] desire to rid itself of neocolonialist guardianship are a source of "concern" in Paris. The big economic, political and military interests of certain circles in respect of former African possessions are making themselves felt. France still maintains a "special relationship" with a group of countries and has defense and military cooperation treaties with them. French diplomacy is now trying to use them, Paris newspapers point out, in an attempt to strengthen its positions on the continent.

The maneuvers over Chad disturb the African public. Attempts to use old methods, pitting certain states against others, can lead only to new casualties and to a further deterioration in the already difficult economic and political situation of many countries in tropical Africa.

CONCERN VOICED ON REAGAN SOUTHERN AFRICA POLICIES

LD202052 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Relations between the African countries and the new American administration have caused some concern in the African political circles. This concern was apparent at the 11th conference of the Afro-American Institute in the capital of Sierra Leone, Freetown. The institute is a private organization supported by major corporations. The conference was attended by 170 American representatives, cabinet ministers from 16 African countries and representatives of the public. Here is a commentary by Andrey Dolgov.

Naturally the conference centered on the policies of the Reagan administration rather than on the Carter administration's policies as regard Africa. In spite of the fact that in his message to the conference Ronald Reagan promised to develop relations with Africa his message failed to dispel a feeling of uncertainty over future policies of his administration. Reports that Washington intends to continue to view Africa as a place suitable for expansion are the prime source of alarm. This policy was pursued by the Carter administration, which exacerbated the tension in the Horn of Africa by sending arms to Somalia. The new administration intends to resume military aid to the anti-government UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group, which operates against Angola from Namibia, occupied by South Africa.

The signs are that if this indeed happens Washington's interference in African affairs aimed at undermining progressive governments may become even more overt. Namibia is, of course, the major center of controversy in Africa.

South Africa has welcomed the new American administration, hoping that opposition to sanctions against Pretoria will become Washington's official policy. The regime in Pretoria is hoping for greater cooperation with the United States in all spheres, including the military one. A recent report, which has been however refuted by Washington, says that a representative of the Transkei Bantusatan, whose independence has not been recognized by a single nation, has been invited to attend the inaugural celebrations in Washington. If, however, the report is true, Washington's stand on Namibia will indeed be very different from that taken by the African countries and confrontation between the United States and Africa over this issue will be imminent.

The issues were discussed at the Freetown conference, where many other alarming questions were raised. But there was no one to answer them because the new administration failed to send anyone to the conference in spite of the fact that it was invited to do so. However, the new American state secretary will visit Africa soon--he will go to Pretoria.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

Rebel Successes Stressed

PY201435 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The hasty U.S. intervention and that of mercenaries organized by the U.S. secret agency; the announced installation of a revolutionary government junta somewhere in the liberated part of El Salvador; the continuing defection of dozens of privates and noncoms from government repressive troops to the Farabundo Marti Front; the increase of cruel, uncontrolled outrages perpetrated against the people, foreign journalists, universities, union headquarters--these have been the highlights of the Salvadoran situation in recent days.

The Farabundo Marti Front has been fighting the repressive units of the dictatorial regime for over 1 week since the beginning of the general offensive. In the meantime, Napoleon Duarte's government has continued to seek the aid of Guatemala, Honduras and the inter-American defense treaty in order to prop up its regime, according to the announcement made in Mexico by the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front. In the meantime, the front's representative in Caracas has reported that mercenary forces made up of U.S. mercenaries, former Somoza soldiers, Cuban terrorists and Pinochet henchmen have landed under the cover of U.S. ships.

In Managua, Nicaragua, Salvadoran Ambassador Roberto Castellanos has refused to continue representing Napoleon Duarte's regime in protest over the policy of this regime. His example has been followed by Salvadoran Consul in Canada (Adolfo Chundri), who has also repudiated the Salvadoran administration.

It has been reported in El Salvador that dozens of noncoms and privates from the government troops have defected to the revolutionary forces. The men of Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran junta and current opponent of the regime; Lt Col Vladimir Cruz; Bruno Naverrete; and Captain Mena Sandoval have been joined by those of Sgts (Jose Rodriguez Levus), (Antonio Enrique Perez) and (Jose Alfredo Martinez). These reports also state that troops of the dictatorship have invaded the Central American university run by Jesuits and that they have occupied the Independent News Agency, kidnapping its journalists.

In turn, the commander in chief of the Farabundo Marti Front has announced in San Jose that a revolutionary government junta will be installed somehwere in the liberated portion of Salvadoran territory. Commander Ferman Cienfuegos has indicated that the installation of a democratic revolutionary junta is imminent, and that it will be made up of representatives of all political, labor, professional, business, religious and union organizations which have participated in the struggle against the reactionary military junta.

And now let us hear what our commentator Vladimir Korotkov has to say about the events in El Salvador.

[Begin Korotkov recording] The mass armed offensive launched by the Salvadoran patriots against junta troops has been going on for 9 days now. This offensive is accompanied by a general strike. Today we can say that the patriots have succeeded. From guerrilla tactics they have switched to open combat with government troops. Battles are being waged in 10 of the 14 departments of this Central American nation.

The patriotic forces have the upper hand. In liberated areas they have been installing local government organizations which have the full support of the people. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has announced that a revolutionary popular government will be intalled in the country. A spokesman of this front has indicated that the new government will be made up of representatives of all political, union, business and religious sectors which have participated in the struggle against the junta. This government will carry out in-depth democratic changes which will affect all sectors of the population. [end recording]

The solidarity toward the Salvadoran patriots is increasing. In Latin American, European, Asian and African countries, meetings and demonstrations are being held to express support for the just struggle of the Salvadoran patriots. Those who participate in these demonstrations criticize the United States for its meddling with Salvadoran domestic affairs. The people of El Salvador must be allowed to decide their fate without any foreign intervention whatsoever.

Haig Causes 'Concern'

LD211003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin "Military-Political Review": "El Salvador on Fire"]

[Excerpt] The anti-imperialist struggle has now become extremely acute in El Salvador. An important success for this country's patriotic forces was their unification in the Revolutionary Democratic Front. It embraces 18 parties and organizations opposed to the junta. The call issued by Farabundo Marti, the founder of the Communist Party of El Salvador who died in the thirties, to the effect that "when it becomes impossible to write history with a pen, we must write it with weapons," has been taken up by the present generation of fighters. Major offensive operations against the troops of the pro-American junta began with the creation in October 1980 of the patriotic forces' mass organization--the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

A common military strategy has been agreed on at the insurgents' general headquarters, where, according to the press, the revolutionary forces' unified military command is concentrated. The insurgent army is increasingly acquiring the nature of a regular army. It now controls more than 50 cities and major settlements in 7 of the 14 departments. As the press reports, 10 centers of population are in insurgent hands in Morazan Department, and organs of people's power are being set up there. Fierce fighting is taking place in Chalatenango, Ahuachapan, La Union and San Miguel departments and in the suburbs of the capital. The partisans have succeeded in cutting the main roads between the most important centers of population. A bridge on an important strategic highway was blown up in San Miguel Department during a daring attack by patriots. Stubborn fighting is also taking place in the country's central zone. Here great damage has been done to the junta's military patrols and police detachments in terms of manpower and hardware as a result of ambushes and surprise attacks in a number of population centers.

The taking of the strategic initiative by the insurgents and their program statements providing for the insuring of peace, freedom, genuine independence and equality for all Salvadorans in the political, economic and social spheres also could not fail to influence the frame of mind of soldiers in the junta's army. Reports from El Salvador attest that soldiers have begun deserting and that sometimes whole subunits led by officers have begun going over to the people's side. The place of all honest servicemen is on the people's side. Former Lt Col R. Navarrete addressed such an appeal to soldiers and officers. He urged them to follow his example and join the insurgents. It is the duty of everyone who has vowed to defend the motherland in the event of aggression, R. Navarrete writes, to turn his weapons on the gang of thieves and assassins which has usurped power.

The patriots' successes are incontestable. Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, has announced plans to set up a revolutionary democratic government of El Salvador in the very near future. Addressing journalists in Mexico City, he declared that it will not be a government in exile but will be located in El Salvador, and its formation will be a constituent part of the diplomatic and military offensive which the patriots are conducting against the reactionary junta.

The events in El Salvador reached a dramatic intensity this week. In an attempt to rescue the junta Washington undertook a dangerous military adventure. The world press is reporting the organization of an armed invasion of El Salvador by the forces of Washington's helpers--the reactionary regimes of Guatemala and Honduras. At the same time the United States resumed military aid in full to the Salvadoran junta. It was reported that the junta will be supplied primarily with American combat helicopters, armored carriers and ammunition. Reflecting the opinion of certain circles in the Washington administration, Senator E. Zorinsky campaigned for the butchers of the Salvadoran people to be given "more effective" weapons, including jet aircraft and tanks. In this way Washington once again displayed to the whole world its "peacemaker's" face. By all accounts, the Pentagon has now begun implementing a plan to smother the "partisan movement" in Central America. This question, as well as "regional cooperation in the struggle against subversive activities," according to Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, was discussed a year ago at the Bogota conference of the continent's "army commanders."

It is characteristic that commentators view Washington's measures as the first step on the path to direct U.S. armed intervention in El Salvador. Press reports attest that the Pentagon long ago began making preparations for such an action. The real threat of an American invasion is evidenced by information obtained by Salvadoran patriots and made public a few days ago. Its essence is that the U.S. State Department has issued instructions to American Embassies in certain Western European countries to provide propaganda cover for an invasion.

Time will show whether the new U.S. administration, which will settle into the White House the day after tomorrow, will venture to widen the military conflagration in El Salvador or whether a sober approach will prevail.

Concern cannot fail to be aroused, however, by the stand taken by A. Haig, whom R. Reagan has nominated for the post of U.S. Secretary of State, in connection with the outgoing administration's decision to resume military aid to the Salvadoran junta. Haig, former NATO superme commander in chief, recently declared in the U.S. Senate: "I fully support that decision and would even like this aid to be more substantial."

The threat of a widening of U.S. interference and of a direct U.S. invasion of El Salvador profoundly alarms the world's public, and primarily the public in Latin America. It is no coincidence that the presidents of Mexico and Panama have warned of the inadmissibility of U.S. interference in the affairs of this region. Prominent politicians in Guyana, Grenada, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Suriname and representatives of progressive public opinion in the United States itself have come out in support of the Salvadorans' just cause and against the U.S. military threat. No tanks and no other weapons will help the Pentagon to extinguish the flames of struggle if the entire people have risen to the struggle and if its success is predetermined by the dialectics of history. The Soviet people express solidarity with this struggle, and so do all the world's honest people.

Soviet Solidarity Stressed

LD201503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Public Protest"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries has called on all international and national democratic organizations to strengthen solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle and to raise their voice in protest at American imperialism's interference.

The committee's statement notes that the Soviet public has greeted with profound indignation the U.S. administration's decision to resume military and financial aid to El Salvador's tryannical junta. The United States has thereby embarked on the road of direct interference in events in El Salvador and support for the junta's attempts to subject the broad people's movement to a bloodbath. [paragraph continues]

The purpose of this is to save the corrupt regime of the reactionary military dictatorship, which has usurped power and is ruling the country in the American monopolies' interests, the statement says.

On behalf of the millions of Soviet people, the committee voiced resolute support for the Salvadoran fighters for El Salvador's freedom, condemned the imperialist interference in the country's internal affairs and demanded an immediate end to it.

Panama Protests Training

LD210948 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Panama City, 21 Jan, TASS--Panama has protested to the command of the U.S. southern military area, stationed in the interoceanic zone, in connection with the unlawful entry into that part of Panamanian territory of a group of Salvadorian officers. The protest note stresses that these officers have arrived at the Howard Air Force Base without the permission of the Panamian authorities and then were sent to the "American" academy at Fort Gulick. As is known, this "academy" is used by the United States as a subversive centre for the training of experts in "anti-insurgent" struggle. Here, just as in other training centres in the Canal Zone, the United States has already trained some 300 Salvadorian "specialists" who are implementing their acquired "knowledge" in practice by torturing and killing Salvadorian patriots.

The unlawful arrival of a new group of Salvadorian officers in the Canal Zone, the protest note says, causes the Panamanian Government's deep concern and is an obvious violation of the new agreements on the Panama Canal.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD202050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan chairman has received Irma Sanchez Valdes, Cuban minister president of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. They discussed questions relating to further economic cooperation between the two countries.

TURKMEN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS 22D CONGRESS

5-Year Plan Achievements

LD170824 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 0415 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Today the Turkmen Communist Party, a loyal and militant detachment of the CPSU, is holding its 22d congress. This auspicious occasion will review the features of the latest stage in the work of the republican party organization. Having joined in socialist competition to see in the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner, urban and rural workers are proving by their selfless labor and high degree of political activity the inviolable unity, solidity and indissoluble links between the party and the broad masses of the people.

At the congress the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party will report to the delegates on its multifaceted activities. There will be discussion of how the general line of the Leninist party has been implemented in practice in economic, political and cultural affairs in the republic, of the results with which Turkmenia has approached the 26th party congress in fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and of the tasks at the next stage of communist construction.

In the 5-year period that has passed since the 21st congress, all the organizational and political activities of the republic's party organization were concentrated on the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the subsequent plenums and most important decisions of the CPSU Central Committee. Most important among (?these activities) is the report of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee on work carried out in fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the decisions of the 21st Turkmen Communist Party Congress. Particular attention was paid to improving the style and methods of managing economic and cultural construction and implementing in practice the ideas of the 25th congress about a comprehensive approach to the [word indistinct] of communist upbringing.

The report-back and election meetings of primary party organizations and the town, rayon and oblast party conferences, which were held on the eve of the conference, focused their attention on a profound analysis of party leadership in the development of the economy, raising the effectiveness of production in the public sector on the basis of technical progress, applying the achievements of science and leading experience, revealing new reserves and opportunities for building up and increasing industrial production, and securing a further increase in the people's well-being.

Under the leadership of party organizations the republic's working people fulfilled national economic plans and socialist pledges. As a result of this Turkmenia, as part of the friendly family of Soviet peoples, reached new frontiers in its development and made a worthy contribution to the (?opening-up) of the country's national economic complex.

The main economic and social indices of the 5-year program were fulfilled. During the accounting period the total volume of industrial production in the republic rose by 12 percent. It rose by 33.2 percent at enterprises with republican status. During this period output worth R282 million in excess of annual plans was marketed. The 10th 5-Year Plan targets for output of products in the highest quality category were considerably overfulfilled. Their share of the total volume of production increased eightfold and amounted to more than R140 million. The highest rates of development in the republic were achieved by power engineering and the chemical, petrochemical and gas industries. During these years 160 mechanized flow lines and 35 automatic lines, more than 1,340 units of new technological equipment and 6 automated control systems have been brought into operation at the republic's industrial enterprises.

Altogether 162 workshops, sections and production areas have been comprehensively mechanized and automated. The application of measures involving new equipment has produced an economic effect of R70 million in the national economy. Competing to see in the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress in a worthy manner, more than 400 enterprises, organizations and farms, more than 4,000 brigades, workshops and sections and about 100,000 employees have reported completion of 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. During the last 5-year plan Ashkhabadskaya Oblast was awarded the Order of Lenin for its successes in economic and cultural development. Other awards were bestowed on eight work collectives. Orders and medals were awarded to 8,000 employees in various branches of the economy.

In implementing the comprehensive program for the development of agriculture outlined by the 25th party congress and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, rural workers, guided by party, administrative and economic organs in the republic, increased gross agricultural output by 18.6 percent during the 5-year plan, against the planned 14-17 percent. These successes were made possible thanks to the constant concern of the party and government for the development of agricultural production.

More than R1.39 billion of state capital was invested in agriculture during the 5-year plan. This is 30 percent more than during the previous 5 years. The power-labor ratio in agriculture rose by 24 percent. Supplies of mineral fertilizer rose by 26.3 percent. The area of irrigated farmland increased by 103,000 hectares. The construction of the Karakumskiy Canal continued. By the end of 1979 Amu-Darya water had already been supplied to Kizyl-Arvatskiy Rayon. It has now reached the approaches to Kazandzhikskiy Rayon. During the years of the 5-year plan the basic production funds of collective and state farms increased by 30 percent. The farms received 19,400 tractors, 3,500 trucks, 6,700 cotton picking machines and a large quantity of other equipment.

There was further development in the cultivation of cotton, the leading agricultural crop. More than 5,517,000 tons of raw cotton were sold to the state during the 5 years. This was 838,000 tons more than envisaged by the plan and 13 percent more than during the previous 5-year period. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan output of fine-fiber cotton varieties increased by 46 percent. As a result Turkmenia has assumed a special place in the growing of the most valuable cotton varieties in the country.

Much work has been done to reinforce collective and state farms with specialists and capable organizers of production, to raise the level of knowledge among rural workers, to apply the achievements of science and leading experience in practice, to improve agricultural methods and to raise labor productivity on the basis of technical progress. All the conditions were created for agricultural production to provide a maximum return on each important ruble and for all branches to be profitable and highly [word indistinct].

Having launched wide-ranging socialist competition to see in the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress in a worthy manner, the republic's agricultural workers grew the biggest raw cotton crop in the history of cottongrowing in Turkmenia during the final year of the 5-year plan. They sold the state 1,258,000 tons of this valuable technical crop. This total included more than 300,000 tons of fine-fiber varieties.

The republic completed deliveries of grain, vegetables, cucurbits and other types of agricultural produce to the state. Advances were also made in animal husbandry.

The number of cattle and poultry on collective and state farms and their productivity increased. This made it possible to increase sales of animal husbandry products to the state. The selfless work of collective farmers and workers on state farms and the purposeful organizational and political work by party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs were noted on several occasions in greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the accounting period the republic party organization constantly concerned itself with the development of capital construction. The formation of basic assets increased by 22 percent. The volume of capital investment increased by 23 percent. Dozens of new industrial enterprises, workshops, production areas, municipal projects and amenities were brought into service. More than R2 billion of capital investment was assimilated in the countryside. Particular attention was paid to raising the efficacy of capital investment and concentrating material, labor and financial resources.

The unswerving course of raising the material and cultural standard of living of the working people is the general line of our party. The real income of the republic's population rose by 26 percent. [as heard] The average wages of blue collar and white collar workers rose by 6 percent. The average wages of collective farmers rose by 13.4 percent. Social services funds rose by 15.5 percent. Spending on social security rose by 30 percent.

The volume of housing construction grows year by year. During the past 5 years about 500,000 people, or 1 in 6 of the republic's inhabitants, improved their housing conditions.

The purchasing power of the population increased. Supply of industrial goods and foodstuffs improved. The volume of consumer and municipal services rose.

There was further development in education, science, culture and health.

The visible achievements in the development of the republic's economy are the result of the strengthening and expansion of the ties between the party organization and the working people, and intensification of organizational work. The Turkmen Communist Party has arrived at its 22d congress in a matured state, grouped solidly around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Evidence of this is the increase in the party membership. The qualitative makeup of the party membership has improved. Recruitment of members from the best section of the Komsomol largely accounts for the increase in the party ranks. The number of women, particularly those from the local nationality, has increased.

An absolute majority of those accepted into the CPSU ranks are working in decisive sectors of production, setting an example in fulfilling public obligations and showing a conscientious attitude to their duties, a principled approach and implacability towards shortcomings.

The qualitative makeup of party organs improved significantly during the report-back and election campaign. Rank and file production workers now belong to the Bureaus of gorkoms and raykoms. This is a gratifying fact, since the wide representation of direct producers of material wealth in leading party organs helps to expand and strengthen the ties between party organizations and the working masses.

Party committees and primary party organizations are by and large headed by communists with higher education and specialists in material production industries.

Party committees continued to improve the style and methods of their leadership, paying particular attention to checking on the correct selection, deployment and training of cadres in the combination of a highly exacting attitude and responsibility for entrusted tasks, to all-round encouragement of criticism and self-criticism, and to raising party discipline.

The republic's party organizations are pursuing a firm line toward raising the role of administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations in economic and cultural construction, in educational work, in all-round enlargement of democracy and drawing a large number of working people into the running of the state.

The period of accountability was marked by a further intensification and improvement in ideological and educational work on the basis of a comprehensive approach to the entire business of the communist upbringing of the working people. Concern for the ideological hardening of cadres and for expanding the network of political education for communist and Komsomol members was at the center of all this work. The standard and efficiency of mass political work improved.

Implementing the stipulations laid down by the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of ideological, political and education work, the republican party organization strove to make ideological work forward-looking, specific and purposeful, and to reinforce the class, patriotic and internationalist upbringing of the working people. The entire arsenal of forms and methods of exercising ideological influence on the masses was employed to this end, taking account of the interests and requirements of people, their [word indistinct] educational and trade union [word indistinct].

Great attention was paid to strengthening the role of creative organizations in the education of the working people. Party organizations strove to ensure that persons active in literature and the arts composed highly idealistic works about our contemporaries [words indistinct].

At the congress there will be a principled discussion about unresolved issues, problems, reserves and opportunities which exist, shortcomings and [word indistinct]. The delegates will make proposals and put forward views about ways of eliminating these [word indistinct] and about what should be done to develop the national economy more quickly, so that greater results should be achieved in the new stage of communist construction.

Wide vistas are ahead. Majestic plans have been outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, entitled: "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990." The working people of Turkmenia, along with the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve this document and regard it as a vivid expression of the party's concern for Soviet people and the consolidation of the might of our state. The most important thing now is to determine the place and extent of participation by each worker in the republic in the nationwide struggle for further improvement in the efficiency of public sector production and in the quality of work and for the attainment of high targets in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The role of our party as the leading, organizational force in Soviet society grows still further in these conditions.

The 26th CPSU Congress is approaching. It will determine our party's strategy for the 1980's. Now that the 11th 5-Year Plan has started, each of us can see the country's future in its contours and a reflection of our personal destinies. The party's wishes and the people's work are further [word indistinct] exclusively for the sake of mankind, for the well-being of mankind. The Soviet people and the Communist Party are following the correct path, the Leninist course.

Communists and all working people of the republic express the hope that the 22d Turkmen CP Congress will complete fruitful and successful work.

16 Jan Proceedings

LD170005 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress began today in the Political Education House in Ashkhabad. The delegates to the congress present in the hall included representatives of the many thousands of communists in the republic; heroes of the 10th 5-Year Plan; innovators in industry, construction, communications enterprises and railway transportation; front-rankers in agricultural production; persons active in literature, the arts and culture; party veterans and representatives of the Soviet Army. The congress was opened by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates elected the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the honorary presidium of the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress. The leading organs of the congress, the Presidium, the Secretariat, and the editorial and credentials commissions, were elected.

The following congress agenda was endorsed:

1. The accountability report of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

2. The accountability report of the Turkmen Communist Party Auditing Commission.

3. The report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-85 and the Period Up to 1990," and the tasks facing the republic's party organization.

4. Elections to the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

5. Election of delegates to the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

The accountability report of the Turkmen CP Central Committee to the 22nd Turkmen Communist Party Congress was delivered by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

The accountability report of the Turkmen Communist Party Auditing Commission was delivered by Sukhanov, chairman of the commission.

The following spoke in the debate: Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabad Obkom; (Roziyev), leader of a cotton-growing brigade at the 40 Let TSSR Kolkhoz in Serakhskiy Rayon; Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; Baymakhanova, Turkmen minister of light industry; Akgayev, first secretary of Mariyskiy Obkom; (Ukanova), leader of a brigade of decorators at the Ashkhabad house construction combine; Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; (Khodzhayeva), mechanic and driver of a cotton-picking machine at Ashkhabad Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon; Khudayberdyyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military Krug; (Talday), chief of the All-Union Turkmengazprom Production Association; (Charyyevs), first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee; (Niyazov), first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom; (Nerezov), a shepherd at Kazandzhik Sovkhoz in Kazandzhikskiy Rayon, Babayev, president of the Turkmen Academy of Science; (Amanklychev), an electrical fitter at the Mary imeni 50-Letiya SSSR Gres; (Ishankuliyeva), chairman of the Turkmen Trades Union Council; (Khanamov), director of Tedzhen Sovkhoz in Tedzhenskiy Rayon; Kurbanov, chairman of the board of the Turkmen Writers Union; (Maryashina), engine driver at Nebit-Dag Oil Directorate; (Atayev), first secretary of Takhtinskiy Raykom; and (Uhulova), director of Secondary School No 6 in Serakhskiy Rayon.

The report of the credentials commission was delivered by (Parko), chairman of the credentials commission of the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress. The congress endorsed the report of the credentials commission.

The congress was greeted by Young Leninists and men of the Soviet Army.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the report of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and unanimously deemed the practical activities of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee to be satisfactory. The congress endorsed the report of the Turkmen Communist Party Auditing Commission.

A report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress,"Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" and the tasks of the republic's party organization was delivered by Karpyev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers.

The congress is continuing its work.

Conclusion Reported

LD171104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The Turkmen Communist Party Congress ended today in Ashkhabad. Delegates discussed the report on the CPSU draft for the 26th party congress, and tasks of the republic's party organizations. The congress unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, aimed at strengthening the power of the socialist homeland, a further rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people, strengthening peace in the whole world, and the many-sided salutary activity of the CPSU, Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

The leading body of the Turkmen Communist Party elected delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Results Reported

LD171416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The 22nd Turkmen Communist Party Congress ended in Ashkhabad today. Delegates discussed a report on the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress and the tasks of the republic's party organization which was given by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR Karryyev. A large program of economic and social development is planned for the 11th 5-year period in the republic. The chemicals, light and goods industries, and machine building will develop at an accelerated pace. The annual average production of cotton is to be increased to 1.23 million tons. Science and culture will receive further development in the republic.

Discussing the tasks proposed in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for 26th party congress, communists submitted proposals for their successful fulfillment. The need to improve the style and method of party leadership in all spheres of activity was stressed. The congress unanimously approved the party's internal and foreign policy which is aimed at strengthening the might of the socialist homeland, a further rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people, the consolidation of peace throughout the whole world, and the diverse and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev. The leading organs of the Turkmen Communist Party and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress were elected.

Speakers Listed

LD180533 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1643 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Here is an information statement on the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress:

The 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress continued its work on 17 January. The following speakers took part in the debate on the report about the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" and the tasks of the republic's party organization:

Orudzhev, USSR gas industry minister; Dzhalayev, first secretary of Mary Gorkom; (Sidobov), engine-driver from the Chardzhou locomotive depot; Annayev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; (Kuliyeva), mechanized milking operator at the Nine Ashkhabad Commissars state farm in Gyaurskiy Rayon; (Charryev), head of Glavkarakumstroy Directorate; (Razmetov), chairman of the 40 Let TSSR collective farm in Tashauzskiy Rayon; (Muradov), leader of the vegetable-growing brigade at the Maksim Gorkiy collective farm in Geok-Tepinskiy Rayon; Bayramdurdyyev, chairman of the Executive Committee of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; (Sgertskiy), head of the troops of the Red Banner Central Asian Frontier Okrug; (Dauietov), an official at the Chardzhou Vladimir Ilich Lenin Chemical Plant; Gurbanov, Turkmen minister of agriculture [title as heard]; (Mulayev), chairman of the Executive Committee of Tashauzskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; (Dzhamauradov), tractor driver at the Pobeda collective farm in Mary Rayon; (Nurmamedov), rector of the Turkmen State Medical Institute; Rybalov, Turkmen minister of trade; (Uazov), leader of a cotton-growing brigade at the imeni 50-Letiya SSSR state farm in Karakumskiy Rayon; and Bayramsakhatov, chairman of the Turkmen State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education [title as heard].

In conclusion Comrade Karryev, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR, answered questions from the delegates.

The congress adopted a resolution in which it unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1981-85 and the Period to 1990."

The congress elected the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of the Turkmen Communist Party and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The concluding address at the congress was delivered by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which they gave an assurance that the communists and working people of Turkmenia would exert all their strength and creative energy in order to see in the 26th party congress in a worthy manner and to achieve new successes in the construction of communism.

Greetings telegrams from the central committees of the communist parties of all fraternal union republics were read at the congress.

The congress delegates expressed gratitude for these messages and wished the communist parties of the fraternal republics, the party committees and work forces which sent greetings telegrams to the congress new successes in the fulfillment of the tasks of communist construction.

The 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party completed its work. Kuznetsov, an instructor in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the congress. The participants in the congress sang the party anthem, the Internationale.

Department Heads Endorsed

LD180621 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1643 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Here is an information statement about a plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party:

The first plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party, which was elected by the 22d Turkmen CP Congress, was held on 17 January. The plenum studied organizational matters. The plenum elected Comrade Gapurov to be first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. (Rachkov) was elected second secretary and member of the Bureau (Khorynev) and (Shariyev) were elected secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum elected Yazkuliyev, Karryev, Mishchenko, (Shynt), Makarkin, Annaorazov and (Myko) to be members of the Bureau of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

(Falko) Ishankuliyeva and (Shilo) were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party.

The plenum endorsed the following heads of department of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee:

Organizational Party Work	(Arsenin)
Propaganda and Agitation	(Beschanov)
Agriculture	(Mogilets)
Administrative Organs	Bekiyev
Science and Educational Institutions	Annakuliyev
Culture	(?Karliyeva)
Transport and Communications	(Akhmedov)
Petroleum and Chemical Industry	(Leshchinskiy)
Light and Food Industry	Berdyyev
Construction and Municipal Services	(Sechikov)
Rural Construction and Water Resources	Chorekliyev
Trade, Planning and Finance Organs	(Kireyev)
General	(Belanskiy)

Berdyyev was endorsed as chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. Popov was endorsed as head of chancery.

The plenum endorsed Kerimi as editor of SOVIET TURKMENISTANY, (Kurelev) as editor of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA and (Berdyyev) as editor in chief of the journal TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI.

The plenum endorsed the standing commissions of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Kuznetsov, an instructor in the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Auditing Commission Chief

LD180052 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1643 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen Communist Party Auditing Commission, which was elected by the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress, has been held. Sukhanov was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

BREZHNEV WRITES PREFACE TO ANTHOLOGY OF SPEECHES

LD191537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Socialism, Democracy and Human Rights: The Publication of L.I. Brezhnev's New Book in Britain"]

[Text] London, 14 Jan--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new book, "Socialism, Democracy and Human Rights" has been published in Britain. This was announced today at a ceremony held here, attended by prominent politicans, members of Parliament, A. Kitson, chairman of the Labor Party National Executive, and representatives of the public, business circles and the British and foreign press. L.I. Brezhnev's new book, published by one of the West's biggest publishing houses, Pergamon Press, is a collection of his speeches and articles over the last 10 years.

The book begins with a message from L.I. Brezhnev to the American and British reader. It says: "I hope this book will satisfy the curious reader who is interested to know about the distinctive features of Soviet socialist democracy and familiarize himself with our understanding of human rights and with their implementation in the Soviet Union.

"Democracy has been spoken of and argued about since the times of ancient Greece, and human rights have been discussed for more than one century too. But although the concept of human rights itself emerged relatively recently, it can probably be said that Spartacus roused the slaves of ancient Rome to the struggle for their human rights. The historical process has always been aimed toward the fuller implementation of democracy and freedom. Back in the last century Friedrich Engels stressed: 'Democracy in our day is communism.' This truth, which in Engels' time was merely theorectical, is now confirmed by the life and practice of hundreds of millions of people. I know that in the West the ideologists of capitalism foist on people a quite different viewpoint, praising the real or imaginary merits of bourgeois democracy and belittling, keeping quiet about or running down the essence and significance of socialist democracy.

"With a view to establishing the truth, it would only be justice to set aside any possible a priori negative judgement and learn about Soviet democracy at first hand. This collection assembles statements on the topic we have been interested in over the last 10 years.

"Knowledge leads to better understanding, and for our countries and peoples mutual understanding is particularly important because not even the most fundamental historical or ideological dispute can be resolved by a nuclear duel. Neither side will prove by destroying the other the superiorities of its interpretation of democracy of human rights. Let us place first among human rights the most sacred such right--the right to life--and consequently the right to lasting peace.

"Our countries have different sociopolitical systems, and disputes and comparisons are inevitable. In recent years these disputes and comparisons have been particularly active as regards problems of democracy and human rights.

"The Soviet people have great respect for the American Revolution and Britain's democratic traditions and realize that the Americans' and Britons' interest in human rights is reinforced by their history. Karl Marx, in particular, called the American Declaration of Independence the 'first declaration of human rights.' The rights and freedoms it proclaims appear to us to be a tremendous achievements for that time, but from today's viewpoint they have become elements of formal bourgeois law, limited by the very nature of bourgeois society, where real rights and privileges are in the hands of the propertied classes, while institutions which are formally democratic serve those classes' interests. Suffice it to recall, for instance, that neither the Declaration of Independence nor the Bill of Rights abolished slavery. Other examples could also be found of discrepancies between what is proclaimed and what exists, and, of course, not only in the past.

"When among the ranks of the various rights the 'sacred' right of private ownership takes priority over the others, in reality the other rights and freedoms are curtailed or even emasculated. It is the old question of the identical right of the poor man and the rich man to sleep under the bridge.

"During the elaboration of the UN Charter it was the Soviet Union which proposed the inclusion of the principle of respect for man's basic rights and freedoms. The Soviet Union is a party to many international agreements on human rights. All the same, we believe that concern for human rights must begin at home for each country. And that has become our starting point. It may interest the reader to know that the October Revolution was in effect accomplished in the name of asserting the most urgent rights of man and of the vast majority of people in our country.

"Soon after the Revolution the Soviet power adopted the declaration of rights of Russia's peoples, which abolished all national and religious privileges and restrictions. Then the declaration of the rights of the working and exploited people was proclaimed.

"The establishment of the whole people's socialist ownership of the land, its riches and the means of production became the main guarantee of the reality not only of man's political rights, but also of his socioeconomic rights in the USSR.

"President Carter once said that much in life is injust, that the rich can permit themselves what the poor cannot. We sought to eliminate precisely this injustice, believing that it is inherent not in life in general, but in the nature of social life, in the social structure. That is why Soviet people restructured their society by placing social production at the service of the interests not of individual people and groups, but of the whole people, and they were able not only to proclaim but to really ensure everyone's right to labor, to health care, to education, to material security in old age and to housing. In a word, they gave people freedom from concern for their future, gave them what is known in English as a sense of security.

"The proclamation and guaranteeing of economic, social and cultural rights, alongside the rejection of anyone's right to exploitation or to appropriate the fruits of another's labor, marked the transition from formal equality to real equality and formed the material basis for citizens' political rights and freedoms.

"The peculiarity of Soviet democracy and socialist democracy in general is that it involves millions of working people in the process of management of both production and state affairs.

"From the earliest days of Soviet power a tremendous role was played in building the new society by the direct participation of millions of people not only in elections but in the day-to-day management of society's and the state's affairs. And now, at the stage of mature socialism, the working people's increasingly broad and active participation in managing the country's life has become firmly established as a central trend in the political development of Soviet society. Suffice it to say that in the last 20 years 20 million people have carried out state work directly as deputies in the organs of state power at all levels--from the country's Supreme Soviet to the rayon or rural soviet--and another 30 million citizens--voluntary helpers of state soviet organs--have participated actively in their activity.

"In more than 60 years of the Soviet land's existence, socialist democracy has steadily developed, deepened and become enriched, but its essence has remained unchanged: the masses' participation in the management of the state's and society's affairs. The democratic principles and forms of the soviets' work are being improved--accountability to the voters, publicity for work, criticism of shortcomings, the struggle against bureaucracy; new forms of participation by the working people in the management of state affairs have emerged; and the activity of labor collectives--the primary cells in our social organism--and also the role of the numerous public organizations have been stepped up.

"We will develop and improve our democratic traditions, which have grown up on the soil of socialism and withstood the test of time.

"In 1977 a new Constitution was adopted in the USSR, which was discussed widely and in detail by the entire Soviet people over several months before being adopted. In the light of this Constitution's provisions the reader will find in this book the answer to the question of Soviet citizens' rights, freedoms and duties. I would like to hope that this will help him to form a clearer idea of how Soviet society embodies the ideas of socialist humanism, where the free development of each individual becomes a condition of the free development of all."

In today's world, R. Maxwell, head of Pergamon Press, stated in an interview for Soviet journalists, you could hardly find another person whose opinions on socialist democracy would have as much authority as the statements of L.I. Brezhnev, who has tremendous personal experience of participation in socialist building in the USSR as an engineer and production organizer, as a party worker at a regional level, as the Soviet head of state and as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

An authoritative explanation of the Soviet viewpoint on questions of democracy and human rights is particularly topical in connection with the work of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the CSCE.

Like millions of other people, R. Maxwell went on to say, I believe that in his work and as chairman of the Constitutional Commission L.I. Brezhnev has made a historic contribution to the cause of socialism, democracy and human rights in the USSR.

I am convinced that the appearance of L.I. Brezhnev's new book in the English language will help to disseminate knowledge about the Soviet Union in the English-speaking world, which will help the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of mutual understanding and relations of peaceful cooperation between peoples.

ALIYEV BOOK ON AZERBAIJAN DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED

LD191315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 2

[TASS report: "In the Constellation of Republics"]

[Text] A book by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, entitled "Soviet Azerbaijan," has been published. It is the story of the great, brilliant path traveled by the republic's working people in 60 years of soviet power.

Numerous facts tell how under the Communist Party's leadership Soviet Azerbaijan has achieved a sharp upsurge in its economy, science and culture. It now holds a worthy place in the constellation of equal republics which make up the great Soviet Union.

The book is published by the Political Literature publishing house.

PRAVDA UKRAINY LISTS ELECTED OBKOM SECRETARIES

AU201635 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[RATAU report on oblast party conferences in the Ukraine]

[Summary] On 9-10 January, oblast party conferences were held in Uzhgorod, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Poltava, Sumy, Kharkov, Kherson and Chernigov. Obkom plenums were held to examine organizational issues.

In Zakarpatskaya Oblast, G.I. Bandrovskiy was elected as obkom first secretary, V.S. Yaroshovets as second secretary, A.T. Dolgopyatov, N.N. Semenyuk and A.I. Chuley as secretaries.

In Kirovogradskaya Oblast, M.M. Kobylchak was elected as obkom first secretary, L.F. Kibets as second secretary, V.K. Drimchenko, A.I. Pogrebnyak and V.M. Shcherbina as secretaries.

In Nikolayevskaya Oblast, L.G. Sharayev was elected as obkom first secretary, N.P. Zemlyanoy as second secretary, V.A. Vasilyev, V.A. Demyanov and A.G. Zakharchenko as secretaries.

In Poltavskaya Oblast, F.T. Morgun was elected as obkom first secretary, A.P. Nochevkin as second secretary, I.A. Gopey, I. Ye. Gorobets and A.S. Myakota as secretaries.

In Sumskaya Oblast, I.G. Grintsov was elected as obkom first secretary, N.G. Khomenko as second secretary, I. Ya. Makukhin, S.I. Maslov and N.M. Olshanskiy as secretaries.

In Kharkovskaya Oblast, V.P. Mysnichenko was elected as obkom first secretary, V.N. Paramonov as second secretary, V.A. Ivashko, S.V. Lutsenko and N.N. Skidan as secretaries.

In Khersonskaya Oblast, A.N. Girenko was elected as obkom first secretary, A.T. Melnikov as second secretary, A. Ye. Kasyanenko, V.A. Krayev and G.S. Strelchenko as secretaries.

In Chernigovskaya Oblast, N.V. Umanets was elected as obkom first secretary, V.M. Nikulishchev as second secretary, V.M. Polovets, M.S. Shostak and L.V. Yasinskiy as secretaries.

PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM ELECTS LEADING OFFICIALS

SK200550 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Primorskiy Kray party conference was held in Vladivostok on 17 and 18 January.

Delegates attending the conference discussed accountability reports on the work of the kraykom and the audit commission, and listened to a report on the CPSU Central Committee's draft plan compiled for the 26th CPSU Congress, in which the basic directions for the social and economic development of the USSR in the 1981-85 period and the period up to 1990 are outlined. The tasks which lie ahead for the kray party organization were also discussed.

Comrade Lomakin, first secretary of the kraykom, delivered an accountability report in which he noted that during the final phase of the last 5-year plan, party members and all Soviet people had selflessly driven themselves in an effort to carry out the resolutions of the 25th party congress. Comrade Gagarov, second secretary of the kraykom, delivered a speech on the CPSU Central Committee's draft plan compiled for the 26th party congress and the "Main Directions for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR in the 1981-85 Period and the Period Through 1990," as well as on the tasks which lie ahead for the kray party organization. The delegates at the conference elected new members to the kraykom and the Audit Commission and delegates to the 26th party congress.

A plenum of Primorskiy Kraykom was held yesterday at which organizational questions were examined. Comrade Lomakin was elected kraykom first secretary; Comrade Gagarov was elected kraykom second secretary; and Comrades Safronov, (Sidorov), Strokonev and Khromovskikh were elected secretaries. The plenum then elected the kraykom Bureau. Comrades Lomakin, Gagarov, (Grigoryev), (Yebizaryev), (Zorin), Karabanov, (Popova), Safronov, (Sidorov), (Spiridonov), (Vtorzhinskiy), Strashko, Strokonev, Khromovskikh, Sharin and (Shilo) were elected Bureau members. Comrades (Butakov) and (Makeyev) were elected candidate members of the kraykom Bureau.

The plenum also confirmed the heads of kraykom departments: Comrade (Zorin), as chief of the Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade (Lakanechnev), as chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department; Comrade (Nikonov), as chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department; Comrade (Afinakenov), as chief of the Cultural Department; Comrade (Volyntsev), as chief of the Industry Department; Comrade (Bespalov), as chief of the kraykom department; Comrade (Chubay), as chief of the Fishing Industry Department; Comrade (Kiselev), as chief of the Light and Food Industry and Trade Department; Comrade (Mazura), as chief of the Construction Department; Comrade (Ukolov), as chief of the transport and communications department; Comrade (Taran), as chief of the Agriculture Department; Comrade (Belomesnov), as chief of the Administrative Organs Department; Comrade (Roshnov), as chief of the General Department; and Comrade (Golikov), as chief of the finance and economy department. Comrade (Kuksov) was confirmed as chairman of the kraykom party commission, and Comrade (Makeyev) was confirmed as editor of the kray newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA.

KAZAKH FRUIT, VEGETABLE FARMING MINISTRY FORMED

AU201315 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium by its decree of 19 January has formed the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming of the Kazakh SSR.

By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, (Yerezhitay Akhmetovich Derinbayev) has been appointed as Kazakh minister of fruit and vegetable farming.

KAZAKH MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS APPOINTED

AU201316 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium of 19 January, (Kabuk Mukhanovich Bayzanov) has been appointed as Kazakh minister of communications.

The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Abdulrazak Alpisbayevich Yelibayev of the duties of Kazakh minister of communications in connection with his retirement on pension.

KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET MEETS; APPOINTMENTS MADE

LD201621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent B. Prokhorov report: "Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Excerpts] A Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet session has taken place. The question of organizational work by Oshskaya Oblast soviets in launching socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress was examined. A report was delivered by A. Tadzhibayev, chairman of the Oshskiy Oblispolkom.

The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet elected T. Kh. Koshoyev, formerly first secretary of Oshskiy Kirgiz CP Obkom, to the post of chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session adopted a resolution appointing Arstanbek Duysheyev chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, relieving him of his duties as chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. U. Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON PODRABINEK TRIAL, SENTENCE

LD201525 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Jan 81 p 2

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Kiril Podrabinek Sentenced to 3 Years Internment in a Camp"]

[Text] Moscow--It has been learned in Moscow that Kiril Podrabinek was sentenced on 9 January in Lipetsk to 3 years strict regime in a camp for slandering the USSR. Sentenced to 2.5 years imprisonment in March 1978 after the "discovery" of a harpoon gun during a search, he was charged 2 days before his release. The authorities accused him of having said in the camp that the USSR is not a democratic country, that the constitution is a fiction and that the elections are not free.

Anatoliy Filimonov, one of the 11 witnesses--prison staff and fellow detainees--refused to indict Mr Podrabinek. This young man from Leningrad, aged 24 years, and sentenced to 3 years in a camp for a common law crime, asked the surprised court for guarantees of his personal safety before making any statement. He indicated that his statements made during the investigations were lies extracted under threat. Mr Filimonov notably cited the "beating-up room" which allegedly exists in the camps for recalcitrant prisoners. In his final statement Mr Prodrabinek, who challenged his judges, defended Mr Filimonov who is now likely to be harrassed because of his attitude during the trial.

Mr Prodrabinek's brother Aleksandr was sentenced on 6 January to 3 years, 6 months and 13 days strict regime in a camp. (The 6 months and 13 days cover what was left of the 5 years internal exile to which he had been sentenced in August 1978). His new sentence was motivated by the fact that he sent a letter to the U.S. Congress on the ratification of the SALT II agreements, by the continuation of his work on punitive medicine on which he has written a book and by the distribution in the village where he was living of a book on the 1917 Revolution by an unknown author.

BREZHNEV GREETS PLASTICS PLANT CONSTRUCTION

LD191603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To all participants in the erection and commissioning of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry Prikumsk plastics plant.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction the news of the completion of the erection and commissioning of the Prikumsk plastics plant--the largest in the country.

I heartily congratulate you on this remarkable labor victory.

The erection in a short period of time of the USSR's first large-capacity, highly automated enterprise for the production of ethylene, high-density polyethylene and propylene, is a significant step forward in providing the national economy with the most progressive types of polymers and a real contribution to implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The wide use of new types of plastics to replace metals will promote the increased efficiency of many sectors of industry and the acceleration of technical progress.

It is important that the design capacities for the production of ethylene and propylene were achieved ahead of schedule during construction.

The successes achieved are the result of the harmonious work of construction and assembly workers, operators, planners and workers of the startup and adjustment organizations. Note should be made of the great organizational and politicoeducational work of the kray party organization thanks to which the erection of this plant became the common cause of the working people of Stavropolskiy Kray.

I express confidence that you will honorably fulfill the socialist pledges you have adopted to fittingly greet our party's 26th congress and that you will apply all your knowledge and accumulated experience so as to ensure that the production capacities of this unique chemical complex may achieve their design indicators.

I wish you, dear comrades, new successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan, health and personal happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

RHYTHMIC WORK BY ENTERPRISES, TRANSPORATION URGED

LD201125 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Economic Review": "A Shock Rhythm for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpt] In the same amount of time, the new 5-year plan has not made an organized start everywhere as was shown by a check carried out by the newspaper together with people's control activists. Serious shortcomings--violations of labor discipline, equipment stoppages, disruption of ouput of finished goods in the first 10-day period--have appeared at a number of enterprises in Bryansk, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk and Perm. The editorial board expects that the appropriate ministries and local party and soviet organs will not drag their feet in taking exhaustive measures for establishing due order and will give the necessary help to the laggards.

The foundations for a smooth production flow are laid at the planning stage. Back last fall, ministeries and all-union industrial associations were obligated to help collectives to draw up schedules promptly, to place orders and to conclude contracts with suppliers and subcontractors. Otherwise there can be no question of normal working. Take, for example, Perm's Torgmash. They already know there what must now be produced and how much, but it is not altogether clear where they are to get their materials. It is as though the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has left the plant to swing by itself, leaving it to its own devices to gather the required metal sections piecemeal. These have to be transported to the Urals from as far away as Kirgizia and Turkmenia. And the more involved the route, the greater the delays. Hence, the breakdown in rhythm at Torgmash, the idle time for manpower and equipment and the disruptions in dispatching machinery which is in short supply. There are quite a few similar occurrences in other sectors, too. Ministerial administrations for material and technical supply and USSR Gossnab territorial organs and main administrations are required in the next few weeks to finalize the linking of customers to suppliers. Direct communications must be developed, irrational shipments must be reduced and efforts must be made to ensure the reliable supply of materials.

It is particularly important to establish daily monitoring of the rhythm of deliveries. A crucial role has been assigned here to the ministries' and associations' production and dispatching apparatus and to enterprises' transportation and sales services. Many ministries constantly check up on the progress of subunits under their jurisdiction using up-to-date accounting data obtained with the aid of automated control systems. This enables leaders to adopt the necessary measures promptly. The collectives of the gas industry, instrument making, nonferrous metallurgy and the electrical engineering industry have achieved nearly 100 percent execution of the obligatory deliveries. At the same time, about 40 percent of enterprises are not coping with targets in terms of the product list which is making the normal functioning of the entire national economy difficult and is creating a shortage of many consumer goods. How can these chronic shortcomings be overcome?

Together with stricter administrative monitoring there must be a more active use of economic levers. Fulfillment of the plan over the entire product list without its division into basic or non-basic categories, must become the main criterion for evaluating the results of economic activity. Only then do leaders and experts have the right to award bonuses and the collective to top up the incentive funds. To resolve the problem of "profitable and nonprofitable articles" there must be a more urgent switch to the system of indicators based on normative-net output and normative cost of processing. From being methodological centers, the USSR and RSFSR gosplans' sections for introducing new methods of planning and of the provision of economic incentives must become efficient exponents of measures for improving the economic machinery. Progressive forms of management and the gearing of enterprises and sectors to achieveing high end results will accelarate the development rates of our industry's productive forces.

Industrial enterprises' well-coordinated and smooth work depends greatly on the work of transportation, particularly of railroad transportation. The initiative of the Lyublino-Sortirovochnaya railroad station's collective which is striving persistently and purposefully to reduce downtime during freight car processing, merits every support. The valuable experience is being disseminated increasingly widely on the Moscow, Sverdlovsk and certain other railroads. However, many points on the Far Eastern, West Siberian, Krasnoyarsk and especially the Volga railroads are being transformed into sort of bottlenecks in the flow of freight cars. Thus, every freight car in transit stands idle for an average of 17-20 hours at the Saratov-2 and Khabarovsk-2 stations. Taking pace setters' achievements as a basis, the Ministry of Railways must bring about a determined improvement in the work of the "transportation factories" and must increase the responsibility of all links in the transportation chain for promptness in the delivery of freight to its destination.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS WEATHER FOR EARLY JANUARY

LD201557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10-day period of January the temperature dropped sharply in the western half of the European territory after lengthy thaws. In most regions the minimum air temperature fell to between minus 18 and minus 25 degrees. It was considerably milder than usual in the eastern part.

There was snow nearly everywhere. In the Baltic area, Belorussia and western oblasts of the Central and North-West regions, where the fields had been free of snow for nearly 20 days in December, continuous snow cover returned everywhere; over most of the abovementioned territory it is between 4 and 10 cm deep. In Chernovitskaya Oblast, the south of Vinnitskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts, in the northern rayons of Kirovogradskaya, Poltavskaya, Sumskaya and Kurskaya oblasts and in north Moldavia the snow cover was 11-15 cm deep on 10 December [as published].

There is a lot of snow around on the northeast part of the USSR's European territory but its distribution is very uneven: the depth varies between 10 and 30 cm.

Wintering conditions for winter grain crops and perennial grasses are satisfactory throughout most of the USSR's European territory. The minimum soil temperature at a depth of 3 cm has not been observed to fall below minus 4 and minus 9 degrees. An ice crust 1-2 cm thick, and in places 3-4 cm thick, adhering to the soil is persisting in Leningradskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts. In most of the Central and the Volga regions' autonomous republics and also in parts of Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya, Kurskaya, Penzenskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts.

The weather remained warm and mainly dry in the Transcaucasus republics. The average air termperature for the 10-day period was 3-6 degrees above normal. On the Black Sea coast of Krasnodarskiy Kray and of the Transcaucasus, and in the valleys of Georgia and Azerbaijan, which are now in their second month of unusually warm weather, with daytime air termperatures of 15-22 degrees, fruit crops and berry bushes have resumed vegetation in places and buds have begun to swell. In some places plum trees, cherry trees and even apple trees have begun to form flower clusters and have even blossomed. It is the first time this has occurred in 25-30 years.

The weather remained milder than usual in farming regions of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. In most parts here the snow cover is 11-25 cm deep.

The warm weather continued in the Central Asian republics.

BRIEFS

NEW COMBINE HARVESTER--A new highly productive combine harvester is being produced in Krasnoyarsk, the SKG6 Sibiryak. Over 100 harvesters are produced daily at the association here. Their high mobility enables them to work on over-irrigated land and to gather flattened grain efficiently. The new machines are being equipped with more modern operators' cabins. The first three combine harvesters of this type have already been produced. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 81 LD]

COSMOS EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING

Cosmos-1238 Launched

LD162110 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan, TASS--The Soviet Union launched today another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1238. The sputnik has on board scientific equipment for the continuation of outer space exploration. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution 109.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) 1976 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) 411 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit 83 degrees. Besides the scientific equipment, the sputnik carries a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, the radiotelemetric system to relay to the earth the data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment on board the satellite is working normally. The coordination-computing center is processing incoming information.

Cosmos-1239 in Orbit

LA162030 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1239 was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the space exploration programme. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--265 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigree)--222 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--82.3 degrees. Apart from scientific equipment, on the sputnik there are a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1240 Research Satellite

LD201525 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1240. The onboard scientific equipment is designated for continuing space research. The satellite's initial period of revolution is 89.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 377 kilometres, the minimum distance is 178 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit is 64.9 degrees. The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

1241 Functioning Normally

LD211304 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1241 was launched in the Soviet Union to continue the space exploration programme. The sputnik was put into a circular orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution--1 hour 45 minutes, the distance from the surface of the earth--1,000 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--65.8 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

KIEV MILITARY DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

LD201515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 2

[Correspondent Col Ye. Babynin report: "Improving the Style of Work"]

[Excerpts] Every hour of combat training of the servicemen of the Red Banner Kiev Military District is packed with strenuous military labor. In preparing to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress, they are striving to raise the combat readiness of units and subunits to a still higher qualitative level and are purposefully stepping up their efforts in pursuit of military perfection and are increasing political vigilance.

This was mentioned at the district party conference where Col Gen V. Dementyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, delivered a report on the state of, and measures to further improve, organizational and political work so as to enhance the combat readiness of the force.

The conference delegates directed their main attention to unresolved problems and to the search for ways and means to increase party organizations' militancy and to improve political organs' work style. Those party activitists who substitute specifying for live work with people and who examine important questions of improving the process of combat and political training merely on a general level, divorced from life and from the tasks facing units and subunits, were sharply criticized. Certain political organs and party organizations do not call strictly to account those communist officers who do not set an example for their subordinates and who organize socialist competition only formally.

The conference delegates raised, in pointed terms, the question of the need to wage an uncompromising struggle against bias and unprincipledness in appraising results achieved, to concentrate main efforts on educational work among personnel at company, battery and squadron level and to achieve the transformation of primary party organizations into genuine centers for ideological and educational activity.

A report entitled "The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" was given by Army Gen I. Gerasimov, commander of the district. The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the discussion--communists S. Bolbas, V. Sokolov and M. Tarakanov and others--noted that this important party document, which embodies the party's economic strategy has received the unanimous approval of all the communists and all the servicemen of the district. The party organizations are structuring their daily work in close connection with the tasks for the elucidation and discussion of the document.

The conference delegates discussed the report of Col V. Kusnetsov, secretary of the Party Commission under the district's Political Directorate.

Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of Ground Forces Political Directorate, spoke at the conference.

Taking part in the work of the conference were A. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; I. Sokolov, second secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; first secretaries of a number of obkoms; other party and soviet workers of the republic.

AIR DEFENSE FORCES REVIEW PARTY WORK, DISCIPLINE

Aktiv Conference Held

LD191627 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Lt Col V. Skrizhalin report: "Improving Troop Management"]

[Text] A meeting of the Air Defense Forces commander's Main Staff and directorates party aktiv discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990", and the tasks of the party organizations.

The keynote speaker--Air Marshal A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief, Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and also those who spoke in the discussion--comrades M. Beregovov, N. Grebennikov, V. Druzhinin, A. Kualkov, N. Minayev, and others--warmly approved this important party document before going to examine from the positions of modern demands the problems of further heightening troop combat readiness and intensifying party influence on improving management activity.

A. Soshnikov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the work of the meeting.

Koldunov on Training

LD201051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Air Marshall A. Koldunov Air Defense Forces commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "From Congress to Congress": "Responsibility for the Task Entrusted"]

[Excerpt] The 5-year period following the 25th CPSU Congress has been characterized for our troops by an increase in the demands on their proficiency and combat readiness. Commanders, political organs and staffs have begun to approach the definition of excellent performers in combat and political training and, excellent subdivisions and units in a stricter and more exacting way. And it is not a bad thing that the consequence of such an approach in various units and formations has been a decrease in the number of excellent-rated men and subdivisions. Objectivity and principle-mindedness in the appraisal of what has been achieved mean a great deal in educating people correctly.

Individual instances of oversimplification and indulgence in the organization of combat training also used to be ovserved. It also use to happen that during target practice targets for missile gunners were directed across the center of combat formations. Individual tactical exercise leaders have not always endeavored to make the situation more complex by using low-altitude, maneuverable targets. This kind of struggle, if I can call it that, for a high assessment, which is injurious to personnel combat training, is an intolerable occurrence in army life. Consequently the most decisive measures have been taken to eradicate all possible oversimplifications, wherever and however they appear.

In connection with the constantly increasing speed parameters of air attack means, the time factor is of primary importance in our forces and personnel are taught to act within a stringent time framework. In this connection the assessment criteria have been altered. It used to sometimes happen that an exercise leader would concentrate his main attention on the maneuver itself and the technical skill and competence of its execution and would give less consideration to the time factor. No such occurrences are observed more rarely as a result of the great work performed in the forces on the strict observance of time discipline in exercises.

In the interests of combat readiness the period of specialist training must be shortened and the quality of instruction improved. This is important so that the knowledge, ability and skills gained by the soldiers will be applied immediately in performing combat duty, carrying out regulation work and so forth. It is necessary to pay due tribute to our scientists, commanders, political workers and staff officers who, guided by the latest achievements in military pedagogics and psychology, have developed and are successfully introducing into the forces a methodology for faster specialist training.

Under present conditions, when the forces are equipped with the most highly complex machinery in terms of its construction and application in combat, it is not permissible to omit the use of rational means and methods of mastering and operating it which come to light actually in subdivisions and sections. Arming people with these methods and means can only be done by means of a well-organized system of generalizing and disseminating progressive experience.

It has become a rule, a law for us that progressive experience tested in practice must be introduced in all subdivisions and units. Not only the direct executors of this task but also their chiefs, who are obliged to monitor the progress of the fulfillment of their orders, bear responsibility for this.

It is noteworthy that in the generalization of experience not only the positve sides are now being taken into account. Anybody, even the best commander or political worker, can make occasional mistakes and miscalculations. And the same thing must be prevented from happening to others. The authority of an officer will in no way be undermined if, together with a demonstration of all that is positive and valuable, his difficulties and mistakes and how to overcome them are discussed. Such an approach to the matter increases the effectiveness of all work to propagandize things that are new and progressive.

To keep abreast of the times now means to look ahead, to work with the long term in view and to persistently master everything new that the scientific and technical revolution brings to military matters. Given the strict time limit on the adoption of a decision, the huge flood of information and rapid changes in the situation the forces can only be controlled effectively and to a high standard with the use of an automated control system [ASU]. Automation, which not only cuts down the time taken to feed and process information but also considerably increases its accuracy, is one of the decisive avenues for improving troop control.

If you trace what has been done in this direction in the 5-year period you will be convinced that a great deal of work has been done. The further automation of the control function is one of the main points of application of the efforts of our commanders, political workers and staff officers. They have had to resolve both technical and psychological tasks, and it must be said that they have been resolved successfully. Whereas it used to happen that individual commanders relied more on conventional but outmoded control methods and means, they now utilize ASU's in military work, exercises and training, realizing that it is only on the basis of ASU's that successes can be achieved in conducting high-speed military operations to destroy an airborne enemy.

The need for discipline in performance and personal responsibility for every sector of work was emphasized at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This party requirement fully applies to military cadres too. Its implementation will enable us to further improve tactical control, improve leadership of training, instruction and socialist competition and to strengthen frim regulation order.

Maintaining discipline in performance and personal responsibility at the required level is impossible without systematic monitoring of performance. If the work of a commander who is undergoing difficulties in service in examined it becomes obvious that his sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to him has been dulled.

Recently a Military Council, for example, came to the conclusion that for officer B. Pavelko to stay in the post he held was inadvisable. A study of his style of work was a commander established that he was not paying attention to certain questions of combat and political training. This officer, who in the past had not always been an example to his subordinates, recently began to treat the execution of his duties particularly carelessly and became drastically less exacting toward himself and his subordinates. All this could not fail to have an effect on the efficiency and quality the personnel's combat training.

The decline in the officer's professional activeness was also promoted by certain of his chiefs, who adopted a protective position. Thus, during the preparation and holding of a tactical exercise involving combat firing they practically took over from Comrade Pavelko. Yet it is common knowledge that too much protectiveness always diminishes a person's sense of responsibility.

The party's requirement that the activity and personal responsibility of cadres should be increased is for us the main line in work with the generals and officers on whose political maturity, professional training and attitude ot military duty success largely depends. This is our most important reserve in the matter of further increasing vigilance and combat readiness, improving the organization of military duty and mastering new technology and equipment. Commanders, political organs, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations are directing their efforts toward full and effective utilization of this reserve.

The soldiers of the Air Defense Forces see their patriotic duty in mastering the weapons entrusted to them more determinedly, strengthening discipline and organization, increasing combat readiness and being reliable a guard of the peaceful skies over the Soviet motherland.